The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,378.—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 18[illegible]. Annual Subscription in Advance... ..Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52	0
——— including postage	„ 72	0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town	„ 28	0
——— including postage	„ 38	0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town	„ 16	0
——— including postage	„ 21	0
For one month, delivered in Town	„ 6	0
——— including postage	„ 7	12
Single Copy for Cash	„ 0	4
Back Numbers	„ 0	8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under		
First insertion	Rs. 5	0
Second Ditto	„ 2	8
Third Ditto	„ 2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertio	„ 0	2¼ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

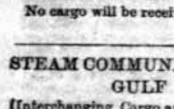
In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship BURMAH, 1,025 tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. T. Lewis, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 9th November, at noon.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

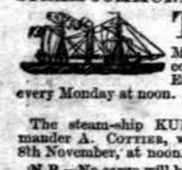
Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 [illegible] to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Monday at noon.

The steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Cottier, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 8th November, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO THE MALABAR COAST.



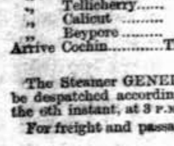
THE well known First Class Steamer PHLOX, E. Baker, Commander, will leave for the undernoted Ports, every SATURDAY, starting from the Apollo Bunder at 4 P.M.

Unjunwell,	Malwan,
Rutnagherry,	Vingorla,
Jeytapoor,	Goa, Panjim,

For Freight or Passage apply to NUSSERWANJEE KERSASJEE, Bazaar Gate [illegible]eet, and for Charter to J. DIXON, Apollo Street.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

Steamers LORD CLYDE, GENERAL HAVELOCK, GENERAL OUTRAM, and TILLY.



ONE of the above Steamers will be despatched every week to and from the Malabar Coast, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days:—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Leave Bombay	Saturday.	Leave Cochin	Friday.
„ Rutnagherry	Sunday.	„ Beypore	Saturday.
„ Malwan	„	„ Calicut	„
„ Vingorla	„	„ Tellicherry	„
„ Goa	Monday.	„ Cannanore	„
„ Carwar	„	„ Mangalore	Sunday.
„ Compta	„	„ Coompta	Monday.
„ Mangalore	Tuesday.	„ Carwar	„
„ Cannanore	Wednesday.	„ Goa	Tuesday.
„ Tellicherry	„	„ Vingorla	„
„ Calicut	„	„ Malwan	„
„ Beypore	„	„ Rutnagherry	Wednesday
Arrive Cochin	Thursday.	Arrive Bombay	Thursday.

The Steamer GENERAL OUTRAM, Captain Teasdale, will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY, the 6th instant, at 3 P.M.

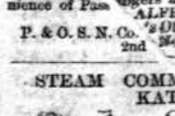
For freight and passage apply to

NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, 1st November, 1869.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.

On Saturday, the 6th November, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.



THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. GOLCONDA, (1,909 tons, and 400 H. P.,) Captain A. Coleman, will LEAVE FOR SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Genoa, Barcelona and Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 11 A.M. on Friday, the 5th instant.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small steamer will leave Mazagon Bunder for the convenience of Passengers at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

ALFRED PARISH, Acting Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 2nd November, 1869.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE KATTYWAR COAST.



STEAMER LORD CLYDE, Captain Hewitt, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 8th instant, at 8 A.M., to CUTCH MANDVEE, calling at VERAVUL, POREBUNDER, and DWARKA.

For Freight and Passage apply to

NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, Bombay, 5th November, 1869.

NOTICES.

MUSICAL BOXES, JEWELLERY, CLOCKS.—Our stock has been replenished, and offers the most complete assortment desirable.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—For which the undersigned have also obtained the only first class Prize Medal at the Broach Exhibition. This watch is pronounced by competent judges to be the most practical and best time-keeper ever produced.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

RS. 50 SILVER WATCH.—The only first class Prize Medal was obtained by the undersigned at the late Broach Exhibition for this Watch: its durability and excellent way of keeping time cannot be surpassed at the price.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON, WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER, OPTICIAN AND ENGRAVER,

No. 3, HUMMUM STREET.

Agent for Hy. Grandjean & Co., Locle (Switzerland), and London (47 Friday Street). Received Medals at all the great Exhibitions, Silver Medal at the Paris Exhibition of 1867.

Also Agent for Thevenaz Brothers, Locle; established in London for the last thirty years.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.—Ladies' and Gentlemen's; the largest stock now in Bombay.

JEWELLERY.—Indian, Paris, Geneva, and German made; the largest choice now in Bombay.

SPECTACLES.—In Steel and Tortoise-shell Frames, Eye Glasses, Opera Glasses.

CLOCKS for Dining-rooms, Offices, and Railway Stations.

MUSICAL BOXES.—100 Musical Boxes to select from.

Terms—Cash.

PAIRS of all kinds carefully made.

Up-country Station orders punctually attended to.

F R A U D.

On the 27th June, 1868, Moteewallah, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

And on the 30th of the same month, for

SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES,

bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

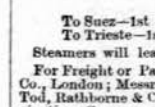
TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one SELLING SPURIOUS OILMEN'S STORES, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be rigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully before taking delivery of them. The Genuine Manufactures of Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell may be had from every respectable Dealer in India.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.



THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £25. } Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £53, 2nd class £34. } of Wines.

Steamers will leave Bombay every three weeks.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; and Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co., Genoa; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship GUNGA, 1,300 Tons, Captain Child, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 8th November.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, for an INVALID LADY, a ROOM with a Family in the Fort, or at Byculla, open to the westerly breeze.—Apply to F. B., "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—NOTICE.—A GENERAL MEETING of the Bombay Yacht Club WILL BE HELD in the Office of the Superintendent of Marine on TUESDAY, the 9th instant, at 3 P.M.

THOMAS E. TAYLOR, For Joint Honorary Secretaries.

4th November, 1869.

FOR SALE, an OPEN CARRIAGE on C springs, by Laurie and Marner, Rs. 2,000. A set of plated DOUBLE HARNESS, by Oldaker, Hanover Square, Rs. 250. A pair of fine young AUSTRALIAN HORSES, Rs. 1,500. Carriage and Harness in perfect order and not long in use. Sold on account of the owner proceeding to England.—Apply to Captain BERTHON, R.A., Marine Lines.

CHESSON and WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.

No. 11, Hummum Street, Bombay, And No. 1, East Street, Poona.

CHEAP LITERATURE.

Discount 20 per cent. allowed on all cash purchases over Rs. 10.

	Rs.	
James's Phillip Augustus; or, the Brothers in Arms	0	12
——— The Man at Arms	0	12
——— Henry Masterton; or, The Adventures of a young Cavalier	0	12
——— Richelieu; A Tale of France	0	12
——— The Jacquerie; or, the Lady and her Page	0	12
——— Rose D'Albert: A Romance	0	12
——— My Aunt Pontypool	0	12
——— The Gentleman of the Old School	0	12
——— Delaware; or, the Ruined Family	0	12
——— Castelneau; or, the Ancient Regime	0	12
——— De L'Orme	0	12
——— The Castle of Ehrenstein	0	12
——— John Marston Hall, or Little Ball of Fire	0	12
——— Leonora D'Orca: a Historical Romance	0	12
——— Margaret Graham	0	12
——— Morley Erustein; or, the Tenants of the Heart	0	12
——— Sir Theodore Brougham; or, The Revolt of Ghent	0	12
——— The Huguenot: a Tale of the French Protestants	0	12
——— Beauchamp; or the Error	0	12
Disraeli's Coningsby; or the New Generation	0	12
——— Ixion; or, the Infernal Marriage	0	12
——— Henrietta Temple	0	12
——— Tancred; or, The New Crusade	0	12
——— Alroy—Venetia... Each.	0	12
——— Sybil; or, The Two Nations	0	12
——— The Young Duke: a moral Tale though Guy	0	12
——— Contarini Fleming: a Physchological Romance	0	12
Marryat's The Dog Fiend; or, Snarleyhow	0	12
——— Jacob Faithful	0	12
——— The King's Own	0	12
——— Newton Forster; or, The Merchant Service	0	12
——— Frank Mildmay; or, the Naval Officer	0	12
——— Percival Keene	0	12
——— The Poacher	0	12
——— Valeirie: an Autobiography	0	12
——— Olla Podrida	0	12
——— The Pacha of many Tales	0	12
——— Travels and Adventures of Monsieur Violet	0	12
Dumas' Captain Paul	0	12
——— Doctor Basilius	0	12
——— Memoirs of a Physician, 2 vols.	1	8
——— Chicot the Jester	0	12
——— Monte Christo, 2 vols.	1	8
——— Countess De Charny	0	12
——— The Twin Captains	0	12
——— Woman's War; or Nanon	0	12
——— The Conspirators	0	12
——— The Queen's Necklace	0	12
——— Chevalier De Maison Rouge	0	12
——— The Black Tulip	0	12
——— Taking the Bastile, 2 vols.	1	8
Lord Lytton's Godolphin	0	12
——— Pelham	0	12
——— Rienzi	0	12
——— Pilgrims of the Rhine	0	12
——— Last of the Barons	0	12
——— My Novel, 2 vols.	1	8
——— Leila, or the Siege of Granada	0	12
——— Harold: The last of the Saxon Kings	0	12
——— Ernest Maltravers	0	12
——— Eugene Aram	0	12
——— The Disowned	0	12
——— Devereux	0	12
——— A Strange Story	0	12
Ainsworth' The Flitch of Bacon	0	12
——— Auriol; or, the Elixir of Life	0	12
——— Saint James's, or the Court of Queen Anne	0	12
——— Ovingdean Grange	0	12
——— Jack Sheppard	0	12
My Brother's Keeper. By Miss Wetherell	0	12
Moods. By Miss Louisa Alcott	0	12
The Royal Favourite. By Mrs. Gore	0	12
The Ambassador's Wife „ „	0	12
The Ladder of Life. By Miss Amelia Edwards	0	12
Violet, or the Danseuse	0	12
Zingra the Gipsy. By Miss Annette Maillard	0	12
The Heidenmauer: a Legend of the Rhine	0	12
The Bravo. By Fenimore Cooper	0	12
The Headsman „	0	12
Satanstoe, or the little Page Manuscripts	0	12
Ned Myers. By Cooper	0	12
Oak Openings „	0	6
Mark's Reef „	0	6
Jack Tier „	0	6
The Borderers „	0	6
Precaution „	0	6

Bombay, 4th Nov., 1869. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

NOTICES.

D. NICHOLSON and COMPANY,

SILK, WOOLLEN, AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN, COLONIAL AND FOREIGN AGENTS,

50, 51 and 52, St. Paul's Churchyard, London.

D. NICHOLSON & Co. undertake the execution of Indents for every description of goods for Merchants and Traders abroad, for a commission of 2½ per cent., the original invoices, in all cases, being forwarded.

As D. N. & Co. have accounts for their own business with all the principal Manufacturers in England and France, they can offer their Correspondents many advantages which could not be obtained from an ordinary Agent.

Foreign Produce disposed of for a commission of 2½ per cent.

D. NICHOLSON and Co.,

50, 51 and 52, St. Paul's Churchyard, London.

Sole Agents for the WANZER SEWING MACHINE COMPANY and the BRITANNIA SEWING MACHINE COMPANY for the City of London.

Bankers—Messrs. Martin & Co., 68, Lombard Street.

N.B.—Price Lists can be procured from, and orders sent direct for through Messrs. Balmer, Lawrie & Co., Calcutta; and also Messrs. Wheatley & Co., Bombay

LEA and PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Declared by Connoisseurs

to be

THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

Caution against Fraud.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the wrapper, labels, stopper, and bottle.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against Manufacturers and Vendors of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for Lea & Perrins' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester, Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

EUROPEANS IN INDIA.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

The leading professional men of England recommend the following popular preparations of Savory & Moore, who obtained the Silver Medal at the late Paris Exhibition.

FOR BREAKFAST AND LUNCH.—"PANCREATIC COCOA."—Nutritious, palatable, and indispensable to all suffering from Indigestion, Debility and Pulmonary complaints. Sold in tins of 1 lb. and upwards.

DIGESTION is restored and perfected by the use of "Pancreatine." This valuable natural product properly assimilates every kind of food and precludes nausea. Sold in Bottles as Wine and in powder.

WASTING DISEASES.—Immediate relief and permanent benefit is obtained by using "Pancreatic Emulsion." It is agreeable to the taste, and assimilates all fatty substances, Cod Liver Oil, &c. Sold in Bottles.

CONSUMPTION.—In all cases where Cod Liver Oil is taken the "Pancreatic Emulsion" increases appetite, nutrition, and materially helps the system. Sold in Bottles.

ASTHMA, &c.—In diseases of the throat and respiratory organs the use of "Datura Tatula" gives instant relief, and its good results are confirmed by the personal experience of most eminent Physicians. Sold as Cigars, Cigarettes, Pastiles for inhalation, &c.

DIARRHŒA, CHOLERA, &c.—Jeremie's celebrated Sedative and Antispasmodic has never been known to fail in the most desperate cases of Cholera. Sold in Bottles.

FOOD FOR INFANTS.—The Royal Nurseries are supplied with the food prepared by Savory & Moore. It has received the marked approval of eminent medical men for its nutritive and digestive qualities. Sold in tins ready for use.

SAVORY & MOORE,

Chemists to the Queen, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, the Emperor Napoleon III., the King of the Belgians, &c.,

143, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON,

See Trade Mark on every Bottle and Tin.

Sold by all Chemists, Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

NOTICES.

EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—The Directors of the European Assurance Society earnestly request the Policy-holders and Shareholders not to be alarmed at any of the Reports which may appear at the present moment, as they are advisedly and in full assurance of its sound position determined to oppose to the utmost the unwarrantable attempts to ruin the Society. By order of the Board,

HENRY LAKE, General Manager.

17, Waterloo-place, Pall-mall, 23rd September, 1869.

DENTISTRY.

MR. MAGNUS IRVIN, Dentist, having arrived in Bombay, is prepared to practice his Profession in all its branches.

Hours of attendance, 10 to 5.

Patients attended at their own Residences by appointment.

Rampart Row, adjoining the Post Office.

NOTICE.—THE ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY having SUSPENDED PAYMENT in accordance with a Telegram received from Head Office, London, PREMIA payable at this Branch will still CONTINUE to be RECEIVED by the undersigned, on behalf of the Provisional Liquidator authorized by the Court of Chancery to receive the same, but such Premia will be returned on 1st January 1870 should re-construction or arrangements with another Company be not carried out.

By order of Directors,

D. McL. SLATER, Secretary,

Bombay, 19th August, 1869. For Provisional Liquidator.

B. H. CAMA'S TRUST.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a FOURTH DIVIDEND of 1⅜ per cent. (one and three eighths per cent.) WILL BE PAID to CREDITORS on this ESTATE whose Claims have been admitted, on and after the 6th proximo, on application at the Office of Mr. G. R. WILSON, No. 6, Elphinstone Circle.

Creditors applying for Dividend must produce the Vouchers relating to their Claims.

W. STEEL, G. R. WILSON, } Trustees.

30th October, 1869.

RE CULLIANJEE LUDHA, Deceased.—NOTICE is hereby given, that by an order of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Westropp, made on the 15th day of October, 1869, LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION to the ESTATE and EFFECTS of the abovenamed CULLIANJEELUDHA, deceased, were ordered to issue to NAVIBAI, widow of the said deceased; and all persons who are indebted to, or have any property belonging, to the said Estate are hereby required forthwith to pay and deliver the same, respectively, to said Navibai, widow, in Hornby Row, No. 40, within the Fort of Bombay.—Dated this 23rd day of October, 1869.

RIMINGTON, HORE, AND LANGLEY, Attorneys to Nuirbai, widow.

TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are INVITED for the SUPPLY of the following ARTICLES, viz.:—

Galvanized Corrugated Sheet Iron.
Do. Rivets and Washers.
Wrought Iron Trusses, &c.
Angle Iron, 2 by 2 by ¼.
Portland Cement.
Ornamental Ridging.

Drawings and Detailed Statements can be seen on application to the Executive Engineer, Presidency Division, Bombay.

Tenders to be addressed to the Executive Engineer, Secundrabad Division, Bolarum, and will be received by him up to midday of 15th November, 1869.

A. D. CAMPBELL, C. E.,

Officiating Executive Engineer, Secundrabad Division.

NOTICE is hereby given, that TENDERS for BILLS on the undermentioned Treasury, to the extent of the amount set opposite to it, will be received by the undersigned, from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M., DAILY, until SATURDAY at 11 A.M.

Akola Treasury 1 (one) Lakh.

All Tenders will be opened together, and the highest offer accepted.

The Tender should specify the amount required.

The amount of the accepted Tender must be paid into the Bank of Bombay within two days after acceptance.

C. E. CHAPMAN,

Officiating Accountant General.

Bombay, Accountant General's Office, 1st November, 1869.

ISAAC BROWN,

SHIP AND HOUSE PLUMBER, PAINTER, GLAZIER, GASFITTER, BELL HANGER, PAPER HANGER, and GENERAL DECORATOR. ZINC AND TIN WORKER, COPPERSMITH WORK AND BRASS AND IRON CASTINGS UNDERTAKEN.

All orders punctually attended to on the most favourable terms.

Office No. 1, Tamarind Lane, opposite Royal Hotel, Fort.

Works carried on No. 26, A. Grant Road.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—Just landed several Hand Fire Engines, by Shand, Mason, & Co., with suction and delivery Hose. Rs. 1,100 each.

Also, now in the Harbour and daily expected to be landed, Portable Steam Engines, by Clayton and Shuttleworth, having enlarged Fire Boxes suitable for burning wood fuel.

10 Horse Power	Rs. 3,200
8 „ „	„ 2,600
6 „ „	„ 2,200

Lift Pumps, 6 and 8 inch bore.

Galvanised Corrugated Iron Sheets, 6, 7, and 8 Feet long, Nos. 20 and 24 Gauge.

A few Iron Plate Girders, 33 Feet long, 21 inches deep, weighing about 1 cwt. per running foot.

Fresh Portland Cement, in 4 cwt. Casks.

Tools.—Bar and Plate Iron.

Estimates given for every description of Iron Work and Machinery. W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 19th October, 1869.

PORT SAID.—I, the UNDERSIGNED, have OPENED a HOUSE of BUSINESS at Port Said, and in connection therewith a Depot of North of England and Welsh Coals.

My position as Coaling Agent to the Suez Canal Company, to the Messageries Imperiales, &c., &c., enables me to offer to Steam Ship Proprietors a large Stock of Coals on the most favourable conditions.

My House will also undertake Banking Operations, Consignments, and Forwarding Commissions, and will render every assistance to the Captains of Vessels addressed to its care.

Orders will be received, and all necessary arrangements made, by the following:—

Hypte Worms,	7 Rue Scribe, Paris;
Ditto	New Castle-upon-Tyne;
Ditto	Cardiff;
Ditto	Great Grimsby; and

Geo. and A. Herring & Co., 9 Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

Paris, 31st August, 1869. HYPTE WORMS.

For present prices of Coal at Port Said, &c., &c., apply to BLACKWELL & Co., Bombay.

KINLOCH and ALLAN, Iron Merchants,

Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron
Cast and Blister Steel.
Pig and Sheet Lead.
Lead and Wrought Iron Pipe.
Cast Iron Pipes.
Contractors' Tools.
Crab Winches.
Wrought Iron Hand Pumps.
Hardware.

One 14 H. P. Portable Engine, complete.

One Pumping Engine to lift and force 3,000 gallons per hour, complete.

Haley's Jacks from 2 to 20 tons.

Teak Ice Chests.

MAIN'S "PATENT" CONTINUOUS BAR FENCING.

This Fence is now universally admitted to be the best and most secure that can be adopted; and from its great durability, and the facility with which it can be erected or removed, is in the end the cheapest.

As compared with a Wire Fence its advantages are—

1st. Its greater strength and weight. The Horizontal Bars being stronger and heavier than Wires, the "Continuous Bar Fencing" is not so easily injured; and what is of great importance, it is visible to animals, and thus accidents by animals running against the Fence are, in general, prevented.

2nd. No stones are required, and therefore a "Continuous Bar Fence" can be erected more quickly, without breaking up the ground and by ordinary labourers.

3rd. No "Stays" or other "Extras" for cu ves are required.

KINLOCH and ALLAN, havng been appointed Sole Agents for Messrs. A. and J. Main & Co., are now prepared to give quotations for the above, as also for Wire Fencing, Wire Netting, Ornamental Gates, Railings, &c., &c.

3, Nesbit Lane, Fort.

SELLING OFF.—The following Goods are being SOLD at greatly REDUCED PRICES to clear stock:—

Accordians	Lanterns
Cigarettes	Leather Goods, Fancy
Concertinas	Meerschaum Pipes and Cigar Holders
Corn Flour	Musical Boxes
Eau de Stuttgart	Pencils, Office
Embroidery for Slippers only	Pictures
Enamelled Iron Ware	Table Linen, English
Fancy Goods	do. do. Country
Glass Ware	Towels, English and Country
Gold Beading	Tobacco
Hand Organs	Toys
Ink and Pencil Erasers	Wall Papers and Borders
Insulators	Work Boxes
Lady's Companions	Writing Desks.
Lamps	

J. NEUBERG.

9 Hummum Street.

P I A N O S.

Another Consignment, per Sir John Lawrence, of Solid Mahogany Square PIANOS, 7 octaves, by Schiedmayer of Stuttgart. These celebrated Instruments are manufactured expressly to stand the climate of India.

This being the last batch of Pianos for the present season, Mr. Neuberg begs to request early application, having a great demand for these favourite Instruments.

Price Rs. 575 Cash and Rs. 600.

J. NEUBERG,

9 Hummum Street.

MUSIC STOOLS.

BEST English manufacture, with Patent Brass Screws, beautifully carved on tripod stands.

Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 each, Cash.

J. NEUBERG.

JUST RECEIVED, a few excellent GERMAN CONCERTINAS and ACCORDIANS, from Rs. 6 to Rs. 30 each, for Cash, less 20 per cent. discount. J. NEUBERG.

HAND ORGANS.

Playing 4 Tunes	Rs. 20	each.
Do. 6 do.	„ 30	do.

Price for Cash, less 20 per cent. discount.

J. NEUBERG.

OVERLAND PROVISIONS.

PRIME YORK HAMS.
WILTSHIRE BACON, in cut.
Do. do. in Tins containing ½ side each.
DOUBLE GLOSTER CHEESE, in cut.
EPPS' HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.
Do. COCOA NIBS.
OSWEGO CORN FLOUR.

J. NEUBERG.

NOTICES.

VIEGAS PATENT SLIP and FOUNDRY COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation).—NOTICE of REMOVAL.—The OFFICE of this Company has THIS DAY been REMOVED from No. 6 Bombay Green, Fort, to No. 1 Cowasjee Patell Street, Fort. SORABJEE FROMMURZE,

For Self & Co-Liquidators.

Bombay, 30th October, 1869.

A CARD.

L. H. PHILIPPS and Co., GAS FITTERS, Plumbers, Mechanical Engineers, Contractors, and General Agents. Depot of Gas and Water Fittings. Fountains of various designs: Jets of great variety, Vulcanized India-rubber, and canvas hose with union joints. Branch Pipes Inserters and Spreaders, Tinned Lead Pipes of sizes, Lambert's and Warner's improved Bib and Stop Cocks in variety; Gas Pipes and Fittings in all its Branches, &c.

Kalbadavie Road, No 15.

TERMS—CASH.

BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

RICHARDSON AND ROBSON,

successors to

Messrs. DIXON AND Co.,

IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SMITHS, ENGINEERS,

AND

COMMISSION AGENTS.

MANUFACTURERS OF

COTTON PRESSES, GIRDERS, BOILERS, PUMPS, TANKS, IRON GATES AND RAILINGS, &c., &c.

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE,

(By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors Byculla Hotel).

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that they have secured the commodious premises at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street, and that they will OPEN FIRST-CLASS TIFFIN and BILLIARD ROOMS in these premises on the 10th November, where Hot-chops, Steaks and Cysters, &c., &c. will be served up at a minute's notice. The Billiard Room and ordinary Tiffin Room will be on the ground floor, and on the first flat there are half a dozen nicely fitted up private rooms for tiffins.

JEWANJEE & Co.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

Messrs. Jeewanjee & Co., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal patronage extended to the Hotel throughout last season, beg to intimate that they have now RE-OPENED the Hotel.

The Chowk Hotel is the highest bungalow on the hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bedrooms, and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality.

Terms as before, Rs. 6 per day.

THE POONA HOTEL.

(Close to the Poona Boating Club.)

BY JEWANJEE & Co., PROPRIETORS OF BYCULLA HOTEL.

JEWANJEE & Co. have the pleasure to intimate to the Gentry of Bombay and Poona that the above Hotel has now been OPENED, and is already being largely patronised.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated near the Bund, the Compound running down to the River's side. The Hotel is close to the Poona Boating Club's premises, and the crews practise in front of the Hotel. It is a spacious, commodious, new building, and has been fitted up in a style, regardless of expense, so that the comforts of Visitors may be ensured.

Poona, 1st July, 1869. JEWANJEE & Co.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,

WINE MERCHANTS

TO

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN

AND

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

DEAN LANE—BOMBAY.

Established in Bombay in the Year 1842, in London and Bordeaux 1815.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co. beg to draw attention to the following selection of their well known Wines and Spirits, fresh supplies of which have recently arrived:—

The Finest Dry CHAMPAGNES that can be shipped.

(Our own Brand.)

		Rs.	as.
MAGNUMS, finest dry	(Labelled)	74	0
FINEST DRY Sparkling, gold foil	„ Qts.	36	0
FINEST SPARKLING, silver foil	„ „	32	0
GOOD SPARKLING, do.	„ „	27	0

(Also in Pints at Rs. 19-8, Rs. 17-8, and Rs. 14-8.)

SPIRITS.

These are protected by Patent Trade Mark Capsules, and our original Heart-shaped Label.

	Rs.	as.
COGNAC, Old Pale......Black capsule	32	0
COGNAC, Superior Pale...Yellow capsule	28	0
COGNAC, Pale......White capsule	25	0
OLD JAMAICA RUM	22	0
OLD TOM, GIN, 1st Quality	21	0
GENEVA (1 dozen Flasks in a case)	21	0
IRISH WHISKEY	23	0
SCOTCH WHISKEY	21	0

SHERRIES.

Specially selected for Tropical Consumption.

(Our own Brand.)

	Rs.	as.
WHITE SEAL, an ordinary Dinner Wine	15	0
YELLOW SEAL, Pale and Dry, an excellent Dinner Wine	18	8
BROWN SEAL, very Pale Dry and delicate	22	0
BLUE SEAL, extra Pale Dry and delicate	22	0
GREEN SEAL, full bodied, light gold color, Nutty and Dry.	22	0
AMOROSO, very choice, full flavored, soft and Pale	28	0
AMONTILLADO, very choice and superior	32	0
EAST INDIA MADEIRA (one voyage)	33	0

PORTS.

(Our own Brand.)

	Qts. Rs.	as.	Pts. Rs.	as.
A 1—OLD CRUSTED, choice	36	0		
A 1—GOLD SEAL, an invalid's wine, full and fruity	30	0		
1st Qlty. BLACK SEAL, a Dessert wine, mature	24	8	14	0
2nd „ RED SEAL, a good wine	18	0	10	8

BORDEAUX.

(Our own Brand.)

		Qts. Rs.	as.	Pts. Rs.	as.
CHATEAU MOUTON...Gold capsule	per doz.	30	0	16	0
CHATEAU RAUZAN...Black capsule	„	25	0	14	0
CHATEAU PALMER...Blue capsule	„	22	0	12	0
CHATEAU LAROSE...Yellow capsule	„	18	8	10	8
ST. JULIEN......Green capsule	„	17	0	10	0
MEDOC (Cantenac)......Red capsule	„	15	8	9	0
MEDOC......White capsule	„	13	8		
HAUT SAUTERNES......Red capsule	„	22	0	12	0

For particulars of their other Wines, CUTLER, PALMER, & Co. refer their friends and the public to their General Price List.

Orders are executed for not less than 1 dozen quarts or 2 dozen pints of any Wine or Spirit.

DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

MACLEAN & Co.'s Celebrated PALE SHERRY, in cases of 3 doz. Quarts, at Rs. 21 per doz.

Ditto ditto 6 „ Pints at „ 11-8 „

The attention of Regimental Messes is particularly called to the above Wine, which is a favorite brand in some of the best London Clubs. THOS. RANDALL & Co.,

3, Parsee Bazaar Street, Elpinstone Circle

FOR SALE superior Dublin STOUT, in Quarts at Rs. 4, and Pints at Rs. 2-4 per dozen.

If bought by whole cask of Quarts containing 4 dozen Rs. 12 per cask, and by Pints of whole cask of 7 dozen for Rs. 14. Apply to MANOCKJEE BURJORJEE.

Terms, Cash.

11, Forbes Street, Fort.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned, Ruinarts Pere et Fils' CHAMPAGNE Green Seal.

Magnums	in 1 doz. cases	Rs. 82	per dozen.
Quarts,	in 1 „ „	„ 42	per „
Pints	in 2 „ „	„ 21	per „

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

FOR SALE at the Godown of the undersigned—

Barclay and Perkins' Porter, Quarts at Rupees 5 and Pints at Rupees 3-8 per dozen...
Bass' Pale Ale, Quarts at Rupees 5-8 and Pints at Rupees 3-8 per dozen... } Bottled by J. W. Bridges and Son.

Dublin Stout, bottled by J. M. Borthwick, Quarts at Rupees 4-12 and Pints at Rupees 3-8 per dozen.

Also small quantities of fine Pale Sherry, at Rupees 24 per doz. Full flavoured Port, at Rupees 20 per dozen.

SIR C. FORBES & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godown of the undersigned, No. 27 Meadow Street, the following Wines, shipped by Messrs. Finke & Co., Bordeaux:—

Claret.—Medoc St. Julien	each case	4 doz.	Rs.	10	per doz.
Do. Pauillac	„	4	„	12	„
1851 Mouton d'Armailliacq	„	1	„	15	„
1864 Chateau Larose	„	1	„	20	„
1864 Chateau Lafite	„	1	„	25	„
Brandy.—Robin & Co.'s 3 years old	„	1	„	22	„
Do. 10 „	„	1	„	30	„
Finke & Co.'s fine Champagne Cognac	„	1	„	20	„
Sherry.—Gibb & Bruce's green seal	„	2	„	18	„
Do. red „	„	2	„	22	„
Do. Amontillado	„	2	„	26	„
Robertson's blue seal	„	1	„	16	„

MACNEE, THOMSEN, & WARNEKEN.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

P A Y N E and CO.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

BASS'S BEER.

Our own Trade mark, extra Gravity.

Also,

Bottled by H. Stone & Co. and M. B. Foster & Sons, Bass's quarts, pints, and Imperial pints.

Rs. 6 per dozen quarts.
„ 5 do. imperial pints.
„ 4 do. pints.

BASS'S BEER IN WOOD.

THE NEW SEASON'S BEER.

KILDERKINS AND HOGSHEADS.

Messes and the Trade should register their orders early if they desire delivery from the first shipments of the season.

N. B.—The trade supplied on liberal terms.

GUINNESS'S EXTRA BROWN STOUT.

Bottled by Sparks Moline,

Strongly recommended to invalids as being perfectly free from acidity, and possessing great nourishing properties.

WINE LIST.

SHERRIES.

The whole of our Sherries are imported by us direct from Xerez; the following are the Brands we have always in stock:—

Credit.	Mark. Seal.	Quality & Peculiarity	Cash.
20 0	B	Red—A pale full flavoured Dinner or Luncheon Wine	18 0
20 0	A	Red—Similar quality as above, but much drier	18 0
26 0	C	Red—A Pale, rich flavoured Wine, fine Aroma, particularly suitable as a Dinner Wine	22 0
27 0	1	White—Pale, delicate and nutty Wine possessing great delicacy of flavour, and recommended as a good Dessert Wine	24 0
30 0	2	White—Old natural pale dry Wine extremely mellow and fine, and very dry, quite the Amontillado character	27 0
32 0	3	White—Ditto, ditto, also very dry	29 0
33 0	4	White—Vino de Pasto, a Wine well known at all the best West-end Clubs in London; a choice, old, delicate, pale and dry Wine	30 0
33 0		Amontillado, very pale, delicate flavour, very dry and full of aroma. We offer it to the connoisseur who can appreciate the characteristics of a fine Amontillado; very old	30 0
36 0		Manzanilla, a pale, old, and elegant Wine, very choice. We offer it to those who can appreciate the extremely delicate flavour and dryness peculiar to this Wine; it will be found an excellent tonic, and invalids may drink it with perfect safety	32 0

MADEIRA.

	Madeira, fine old choice East India Madeira, full flavoured and good bouquet. We offer it to the connoisseur who can appreciate the character of this Wine, 9 years in bottle	45 0

PORT.

Imported direct from Oporto, where our Reserves are held; they are the sole produce of the Upper Douro.

Credit.		Cash.
18 0	(One Grape,) a full bodied fruity Wine.	16 0
24 0	(Two Grapes,) a superb full flavoured Wine, very mellow, a good After-Dinner Wine	21 0
30 0	(Three Grapes,) a fine Invalid Port, it possesses a Burgundy flavour with a fine bouquet and good body	27 0

CHAMPAGNE.

Our Reserves are held at Epernay, Rheims, and Avizes.

32 0	Cordon Bleu—brand, anchor, Payne & Co. Epernay, a pure, light dry Wine, suitable for Tiffin, or Evening Parties, and will make a good cup.	28 0
39 0	Light Dry Sillery, more body and a rich flavour of the Epernay grape. A good wholesome Wine.	35 0
39 0	Grand Vin D'Ay—Payne & Co.'s Epernay, a pale straw colored, good bouquet, and very mellow and dry.	35 0
*42 0	Silver Neck, with * (star,)—a pale elegant Wine, from the vineyards of Rheims—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims	38 0
*41 0	Gold Neck, with * (star)—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims, same quality as above, but extra dry	38 0
*42 0	Gold Neck, No. 2, 1864 vintage, very lucious and dry, a good Dinner Wine	39 0
*45 0	Gold Neck, with ** (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims. This Wine has been selected from one of the first Cuvées of '65 vintage, and will be found very dry, full of aroma, and as a vintage Wine it is unequalled. It is the most delicate and fine Wine ever imported into this country	40 0
*45 0	Silver Neck with ** (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims, same Curvée as above, but not so dry	40 0

Pints.—In Pints, Price Rs. 3-0 extra per case of two dozen.

SPARKLING MOSELLES.

The whole of our Hocks and Moselles are imported direct from our Agency at Coblentz, where we have a fine stock of first-class Wines.

Credit.		Cash.
36 0	Crown Brand, fine Sparkling, highly recommended	32 0
37 0	Ditto—brand, Payne & Co., Coblentz	34 0
44 0	Ditto Nonpareil, extra superior	39 0

Pints of the above Rs. 3-0 extra per case of two dozen.

SPARKLING HOCKS.

38 0	Crown Brand, fine Sparkling, highly recommended	34 0
45 0	Ehrenbreitstein, pale and elegant	40 0

Our Quotations for Sparkling Wines are for good delivery from our Godowns, our calculations being based to guarantee the full complement of sound bottles in each case, the risk of breakage and ullage is thereby avoided by the consumer.

STILL HOCKS.

20 0	Laubenheim, Vintage 1868	18 0
23 0	Bodenthal ditto 1862	20 0
23 0	Geisenheim ditto 1862	21 0
25 0	Erbach ditto 1862	22 0
29 0	Nierstein ditto 1862	26 0
36 0	Scharlachberg ditto 1862	32 0

STILL MOSELLES.

25 0	Brauenberg, Vintage 1862	23 0
30 0	Scharzberg ditto 1862	27 0
23 0	Winningen ditto 1862	20 0
28 0	*Stein Wein*, in original bottles, much appreciated	24 0

CLARETS.

Our Clarets reach us direct from our Bordeaux house, where we have always a reserve of Two or Three Hundred Hogsheads of Good Vintage Wines. This gives us advantages over houses who have to depend upon the market and are necessarily obliged to draw their supplies from second and third hands.

Credit.		Cash.
15 0	Payne's Medoc	13 0
15 0	Breakfast Claret	13 0
17 0	Sail Junient	15 0
20 0	Batailley	18 0
20 0	Beycheville	18 0
20 0	Chateau Larose	18 0
24 0	Chateau Lafitte	28 0
30 0	Chateau Latour	26 0
34 0	Chateau Margaux	28 0

BRANDIES.

We keep a reserve of two or three hundred Hogsheads of Brandy in bond in the London Vaults, which are allowed to mature before bottling; this enables us to keep up the quality and character of our own brands.

Credit.		Cash.
29 0	Pure Pale Brandy, Gold Vine Leaf	27 0
32 0	* Ditto ditto Green Vine Leaf	29 0
45 0	Cognac Highest Vintage, 20 years old	40 0

* This pure Pale Brandy is demonstrated upon analysis to be peculiarly free from acidity, and very superior to the usual importations of Veritable Cognac. It is equal to any first-class brand shipped to this market.

N.B.—We recommend the Green Vine Leaf as a fine and moderately priced Brandy. Rs. 29 per dozen.

SAUTERNES.

Credit.		Cash.
23 0	Sauterne	20 0
34 0	Grand Sauterne	30 0
42 0	Chateau Y'quem: this is the pure juice of a selected Grape grown in the Chateau Y'quem Estate	36 0

SPIRITS, LIQUORS, &c.

20 0	Fine Old Tom, labelled Payne & Co.	18 0
22 0	Payne's Cream of the Valley, White Capsule. This is the purest and finest Gin shipped	20 0
	Hollands Gin	
20 0	Whiskey, Scotch	18 0
22 0	Whiskey, Irish	20 0
20 0	Orange Bitters	17 0
22 0	Jamaica Rum	20 0
20 0	Ginger Wine	17 0
20 0	Cherry Brandy	18 0
22 0	Vermouth	19 0

DUTCH LIQUEURS.

Curaçoa	39 0
Maraschino de Zara	39 0
Noyeau	39 0
Cherry Brandy	18 0

FRENCH LIQUEURS.

32 0	Noyeau, Parfait Amour, Curacoa, Vanille, Chatreuse, Jenui Rose, Raspail...per doz. assorted.	28 0

CHABLIS, MARSALA, BUCELLAS.

18 0	Chablis, a very nice light Wine for warm weather	16 0
18 0	Marsalla Z	16 0
22 0	Marsalla X	20 8
25 0	Dry Bucellas Z	22 0
28 0	Dry Bucellas X	25 0

MANILLA CHEROOTS,

DIRECT FROM THE GOVERNMENT FACTORIES.

Number One, Cavite, Havannah Shape in boxes of 250 each.
Number Two, Cavite, Manilla shape in Boxes of 500 each.
Number Two, Cavite, Havannah shape in Boxes of 500 each

VEGUEROS OR CABALLEROS.

Manufactured from all

CAVITE TOBACCO.

Very fine and as large as No. 1 size, in boxes of 125 each.

QUEENS HAVANNAHS.

Packed in Tea and Mexican Vanille Pods.

Very Choice, in boxes of 100 each.

Those of our friends desiring to indent direct on our London and Bordeaux houses can be supplied on the following terms:—

Prices on board export ship, free of all charges.

SHERRY. 24s. 31s. 46s. 52s. and 56s.	per doz
PORT—34s. 38s. and 40s.	„
CHAMPAGNE—36s. 42s. 48s. and 62s.	„
Ditto Magnums 100s. and 115s.	„
SPARKLING MOSELLE & HOCKS—40s. 42s. and 45s.	„
STILL HOCKS & MOSELLE—20s. 24s. 40s. and 45s.	„
CLARETS, Light Breakfast, 16s. 18s. and 20s.	„
Do. (good body) 32s. 36s. and 51s.	„
BRANDY 29s. 32s. and 52s.	„

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

P A Y N E and CO.

(BOMBAY BRANCH.)

BOMBAY.

WINE MERCHANTS & REGIMENTAL AGENTS.

Offices and Sample Room—Elphinstone Circle.

(Immediately opposite the Custom House.)

GODOWNS, MARINE STREET.

ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA UPWARDS OF HALF A CENTURY.

WINES IN WOOD.

SHERRY, £42, [illegible] and £92 per butt.
PORT, £48, £64, £[illegible]98 per pipe.
CLARETS, £10, £18, [illegible] and £40 per hhd.
Other Wines and Spirits some quotations.—See separate circular.

Ordering direct through London Agency.

Terms to Messes.—6 months free of Bill of Lading, or 5 per cent. discount on cash deposit.

London address, 16 George St., Man[illegible]use.

N.B.—All original cases supplied at wholesales.

NO CHARGE FOR ORIGINAL [illegible]

PAYNE AND COMPA[NY,]

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

POONA.—As we have no Agency at this Station, we purpose giving Residents and Visitors at Poona during the season an opportunity of indenting upon our stock of Wines and Spirits (Beer excepted) at Bombay rates—that is, they will be delivered at the Poona Station free of rail and cooly hire.

PAYNE & Co.,

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

NOTICE.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have commenced business again at No. 9 Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended to.

Orders from Out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

GEO. NICOLL AND COMPANY,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS.

24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

1, EAST STREET, POONA.

1, ELPHINSTONE STREET, KURRACHEE.

THE ARTIST'S DREAM of the JEYPORE BALL.

Copies 9 by 5½, each......Rs. 2 } Cash.
Cartes de Visite „ ......„ 1 }

These celebrated Pictures can be obtained only of LINDLEY and WARREN, Apollo Street.

NOTICE.—BANK of INDIA (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a FOURTH DIVIDEND, at the rate of Rs. 3¾ (Rupees Three and three quarters) per Share on the Old, and Rs. 2¼ (Rupees Two and one quarter) per Share on the New, Issue, will be paid to the Shareholders, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 12, Elphinstone Circle, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, between the hours of 11 A.M., and 4 P.M., and on every following Wednesday during the same hours.

J. A. J. SHAW, BERAMJI NAOROSJI, } Liquidators.

No. 12, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 21st July, 1869.

A LADY, the Widow of a London Solicitor, now residing in a very healthy part of Staffordshire, OFFERS to PARENTS desirous of sending their Children to England, a HOME for them, with motherly care and attention, Education and Board, also Clothing up to 8 years of age.

Mrs. S. has had great experience with children, having had a large family of her own. She is assisted by her daughter, and the Education comprises, English, Elementary Latin, French, Music, Singing and Drawing.

Boys kept up to the age of 12 years.

Terms £50 a year, which includes everything but medical attendance.

References given and required.

Address Mrs. Charles Smith, Walton Villa, Eccleshall, Staffordshire.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of RAGHOONATH WITTOBA, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, who lately carried on business in his own name, and formerly in partnership with ATMARAM MAHDOWJEE, under the Firm, and style of ATMARAM MAHDOWJEE and COMPANY.

UPON reading the Petition and Affidavit of the abovenamed TRADER hereunto annexed, and marked A and C, and the Copy of the Trustees' Certificate, also hereunto annexed marked B, and on hearing Mr. Hurrell, of the Firm of Messrs. Manisty and Hurrell, Solicitors for the said Trader, I do order that the said Trader be discharged under the provisions contained in Sections 23 and 24 of Act XXVIII. of 1865, unless good and sufficient cause be shown to the contrary on FRIDAY, the 19th day of November next, before the sitting Judge in Chambers, at half-past 10 A.M.; and I do further order that this order be once advertised in the "Bombay Government Gazette," and thrice in the "Bombay Gazette," the "Times of India," the "Jami-Jamshed," and the "Bombay Samachar."—Dated this 19th day of October, 1869. C. SARGENT.

MANISTY and HURRELL,

Solicitors for Raghoonath Wittoba.

THOMPSON and COMPANY.

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,

Opposite the Secretariate,

22, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,

From the late firm of

ROGERS & Co.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Every care and attention is given to this Department of our business, and being under our personal superintendence, Physicians and Patients may rely on all articles being supplied of t best quality, and prepared with exactness and uniformity.

MEDICINE CHESTS IN GREAT VARIETY.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS CAREFULLY REFILLED.

Messrs. Thompson & Co. devote particular attention to Ships Medicine Chests, and will, at any time, send on Board a competent party to have the Chest examined, free of charge.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Hair Brushes.	Flesh Gloves.
Nail Brushes.	Chest Expanders.
Tooth Brushes	Eau de Cologne.
Combs.	Violet Powder.
Corn Plasters.	Feeding Bottles.
Perfumery.	Court Plaster.
Sponges.	Filters.
Sponge Bags.	

AND A LARGE STOCK OF OTHER SUNDRIES.

PIPES, TOBACCO, CHEROOTS.

Orders from Outstations, accompanied by a Bombay reference will receive every care and attention.

THOMPSON & Co.

HEAL and SONS,

IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS,

for all parts of the world.

SOLID MAHOGANY

BED ROOM FURNITURE,

Entirely free from Veneer, very suitable for extreme climates.

HORSEHAIR AND SPRING MATTRESSES,

and every Description of Bedding for India and the Colonies.

ILLUSTRATED CATLOGUE

Of the above goods sent free by post to every part of the world to which there is Book Post.

HEAL AND SON.

196, 197, and 198, Tottenham Court Road, London, W.

** Remittances and Orders must be made payable in London.

D. NICHOLSON AND COMPANY,

SILK, WOOLLEN, AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN,

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN AGENTS,

50, 51 & 52, St. Paul's Churchyard, London,

Invite the attention of Merchant and Trader throughout India and China, to the fact that they have had 25 years' experience of SHIPPERS of GOODS to those Markets, and that they undertake the execution of Indents on the closest wholesale terms.

N.B.—A Price List containing full particulars of every description of Silks, Woollens, Muslins, Calicoes, Prints, Clothing, Millinery, Jewelry, Carpets, Blankets, &c., &c.; and every particular necessary for ordering goods from D. N. & Co.'s London Warehouse, sent post free.

Terms—Not less than 50 per cent. to accompany Indents, and balance against Bills of Lading.

Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements.

D. NICHOLSON & Co.,

50, 51 & 52, St. Paul's Churchyard, London,

Sole Agents for the WANZER SEWING MACHINE COMPANY and the BRITTANIA SEWING MACHINE COMPANY for the City of London.

Bankers—Messrs. Martin & Co., Lombard Street.

N.B.—Price Lists can be procured from, and orders sent direct, or through Messrs. Balmer, Lawrie, & Co., Calcutta; and also of Messrs. Wheatley & Co., Bombay.

THE PERFECTION OF PREPARED COCOA.

MARAVILLA COCOA.

Sole Proprietors—Taylor Brothers, London.

THE COCOA (or CACAO) of MARAVILLA is the true Theobroma of Linnæus. Cocoa is indigenous to South America, of which Maravilla is a favoured portion. Taylor Brothers having secured the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, have, by the skilful application of their soluble principle and elaborate machinery, produced what is so undeniably the perfection of prepared Cocoa, that it has not only secured the preference of homœopaths and cocoa-drinkers generally, but many who had hitherto not found any preparation to suit them, have, after one trial, adopted the Maravilla Cocoa as their constant beverage for breakfast, luncheon, &c.

"A SUCCESS UNPRECEDENTED."

See following Extract from the "Globe" of May 14, 1868.

"Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared Cocoas, but we doubt whether any thorough success had been achieved until Messrs. Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of "Maravilla" Cocoa. Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Homœopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage."

Sold in packets only by all Grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor Brothers' Original Homœopathic Cocoa and Soluble Chocolate.

Steam Mills—Brick Lane, London.

NOTICES.

MUSIC

FOR

MILITARY BANDS.

No. 1.—Selection from "The Contrabandista," by......A. S. Sullivan.
The Hussar's Waltz......E. Hartmann.

No. 1 A.—Six Marches:—
"Novara," Quick March......Sowerthal.
"Crown Prince," Do. ......Do.
"La Périchole," No. 1 ......Burckhardt.
"La Périchole," No. 2 ......Do.
"Der Recrut," Quick March......Gung'l.
"Corso," Do. ......Lübert.

No. 2.—Selection, "Robinson Crusoe"......Offenbach.

No. 2 A.—Fanfare Militaire......Rossini.
La Périchole Quadrille ......Coote.

No. 3.—"Erin" Fantasia on Irish Airs......Basquit.

No. 4 A.—Potpourri, "La Part du Diable"......Auber.

No. 4 B.—Galatea Waltz......Brunette.

No. 4 C.—Recit, Air, and Chorus from "Indra"...Flotow
Geraldine Waltz......Charles Godfrey.

No. 5.—Overture, "Ruler of Spirits"......C. M. Weber.
La Carita, Sacred Chorus ......Rossini.

No. 6.—Concert Aria (for Clarionet Obligato)......Bergson.
Le Premier Amour (Polka de Concert), for Cornet-à-Piston)......E. Neuman.

No. 6 A.—Grand Selection, "Oberon"......Weber.

235.—Selection, "Beatrice di Tenda" ......Bellini.

[2]37.—Overture, "Manuschaft an Bord" ......Suppe.
Polka, "Die Antelope" ......Gung'l.

No. [illegible] Hand-in-Hand Quadrille......Zieher.
[illegible]et Galop ......Lamont.

Price per Part—Rs. 8 cash.

[LAT]EST EDITION OF

CHAPPELL'S [COM]PLETE COLLECTION

OF

CHRISTY MIN[ST]RELS' SONGS.

Three Vols. in one, containing Songs, Duets, &c.

Elegantly bound in cloth, with gilt, price Rs. 7 cash.

SOUNDY AND [Co.,]

RAMPART ROW, and FORBES STREET, BAY.

SOUNDY & COMPANY'S

LIST OF

NEW PIANOFORTE MUSIC.

		Rs.	as.
La Sonnambula	Thalberg	3	0
I. Puritani	do.	1	12
Norma	do.	2	2
Il Barbiere	do.	1	10
Stradella	do.	2	8
Lucia de Lammermoor	do.	2	0
Semiramide	do.	4	4
Miserere D'Allegri	Liszt.	4	2
L'Africaine......No. 1	do.	3	0
Do. ...... „ 2	do.	5	8
La Gazza Ladra	Leybach	2	0
Jone	do.	3	0
Le Pré aux Clercs	do.	3	2
Don Juan	do.	3	0
Othello	do.	2	2
I. Puritani	do.	3	4
Guillaume Tell	do.	3	2
Freychutz	do.	2	18
Les Noces des Figaro	do.	2	8
La Petite Russie	Blumenthal	2	6
Une Larme	do.	2	6
Le Gondolier	do.	2	8
La Caressante	do.	2	4
La Source	do.	1	18
Badinage	do.	1	8
Faust	Burgmuller	2	6
L'Africaine	Kruger	3	2
Faust	do.	3	18
Chant du Soir	Ketterer	1	8
Il Fuoco Fatuo	Sanfiorenza	2	0
La Cascade des Roses	Ascher	1	14
Les Fitres de la Garde	do.	1	8
La Zingara	do.	1	8
I Vepres Siciliani	Coop	2	2
La Forza de Destino	do.	3	8
Tanhauser	Jaell	1	2
La Juire	Voss	3	8
La Baladine	do.	2	4
L'Usignuolo	Valse Gungl	2	4
Danza dei Pazzi	do. do.	2	4
Un Saluto all Italia	do. do.	1	18
Storie Intima	do. Rovere	1	8
Principe Reale	do. do.	3	2
Domani Quaresima	do. do.	2	18
Chiacchiere	Galop do.	1	0
Qui Vive	do. Ganz	2	18
L' Africaine	Polka	1	0
Un Saluto	do.	1	8
Schneider	do.	1	0
Visconta	do.	1	8
Pochini	do.	1	4
La Milanese	do.	1	8
Rabadan	do.	1	18
Dichiarazioni Amorose	Mazurka	1	4
Sempre Sola	do.	1	4

PIANOFORTE DUETS.

Faust	Leybach	3	12
Il Barbiere	do.	3	2
Four Pieces	Schuman	3	4
Lucia di Lammermoor	Menozzi	3	2
Un Ballo in Maschera	Cerimeli	4	6
Belisario	do.	3	0
Anna Bolena	do.	3	0
Giuramento	do.	2	8
Il Barbiere	Menozzi	2	10

** The above prices are for nett cash. All orders must be accompanied by a remittance.

Bombay, 12th October, 1869. SOUNDY & Co.

BLACKWOOD & Co.'s

SUPERIOR WRITING INKS.

In stone bottles with spouts for convenience of pouring out

Pints, per bottle, ...10 Annas.	Per doz.	Rs. 6	0
Quarts „ „ ......1 Rupee.	„ „	„ 10	0

COPYING INK.

Pints, per bottle, ...1 Rupee.	Per doz.	Rs. 12	0
Quarts „ ......1-12 „	„ „	„ 20	0

BRIGHT RUBIAN RED INK.

Half pint stone bottles each 1 Rupee Per doz......Rs. 10 0

Dealers supplied.

SOUNDY & Co., RAMPART ROW.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

The best remedy for

Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion; and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for regular use in Warm Climates.

Dinneford & Co., Chemists, London, and of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N.B.—Ask for Dinneford's Magnesia.

Agents—Treacher & Co., Bombay, Poonah, and Byculla.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &c.,

FREE FROM ADULTERATION,

MANUFACTURED BY

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,

Purveyors to the Queen,

SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

well known Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the World.

Purchasers should see that they are supplied with C. and B.'s genuine goods, and that inferior articles are not substituted for them.

To insure thorough wholesomeness, their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, boiled in Oak Vats, by means of Platinum Steam Coils; and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at

HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.

C. and B. are Agents for Lea and Perrins' Celebrated Worcestershire Sauce, and are Manufacturers of every description of Oilmen's Stores of the highest quality.

ELEGANT PERSONAL REQUISITES.—Under the Patronage of Royalty and the Aristocracy of Europe.

ROWLANDS' MACCASSAR OIL.

This Elegant and Fragrant Oil possesses wonderfully nourishing powers for promoting the growth, and restoring and beautifying the Human Hair. It prevents it from falling off or turning grey—cleanses it from Scurf and Dandriff—and makes it beautifully soft, pliable, and glossy. For Children it is especially recommended as forming the basis of a beautiful head of Hair.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR.

This Royally-patronised and Ladies'-esteemed Specific produces a healthy purity of Complexion, and renders the Skin Soft, Clean, and Blooming. It also exerts the most soothing, cooling, and purifying action on the skin, and eradicates Freckles, Tan, Pimples, Spots, Discolorations, and other Cutaneous Visitations.

WHITE and SOUND TEETH are indispensable to personal attraction, and to health and longevity by the proper mastication of food.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO,

OR PEARL DENTIFRICE,

compounded of Oriental Ingredients, is of inestimable value in preserving and beautifying the Teeth, strengthening the Gums, and in giving a pleasing fragrance to the Breath. It eradicates Tartar from the Teeth, removes spots of incipient decay, and polishes and preserves the Enamel, to which it imparts a Pearl-like Whiteness.

Sold by all respectable Chemists and Bazaar-dealers in India. Ask for 'Rowlands' articles and beware of Spurious Imitations.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium and large.

Wilkinson's Broncho-Thoracic Lozenges.

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in Irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public speakers and vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

Whitmore's Stomachic and Liver Pills.

No Pill is so efficacious in promoting Digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c. arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium and large.

They require no change of diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla with the greatest success.

Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.

Bombay:—

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla and Fort, Poona.

And of the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

CALCUTTA.—30TH OCTOBER, 1869.

Port Canning Land Investment, &c., Co.'s shares. A small lot, having Rs. 1,400 paid-up, sold at Rs. 365, and some large batches of Rs. 1,500, with blank transfer deeds, found buyers at Rs. 267½ and 270.—*Englishman.*

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, LIMITED.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank, on 30th October, 1869.

LIABILITIES.		Rs.
Proprietors' Capital paid up		50,00,000
Subscriptions on account of new Capital		9,62,700
General Treasury Balance		41,68,483
Deposits at Head Office		1,91,81,337
Deposits at Branches		19,41,930
Bank Post Bills outstanding		1,63,046
Reserve		1,28,616
Undrawn Cash Credits		5,63,301
		Rs. 3,21,09,413
ASSETS.		
Government Securities		3,792,616
Loans at Head Office and Branches on Govt. Securities, Bullion, Goods and Metals		5,57,981
Credit Accounts at do. on Govt. Securities		15,67,091
Bills Discounted and purchased at do.		50,59,934
Dead Stock	4,67,683	
Less written off	20,000	
		4,47,683
Stamps		1,86,555
Balances with Agents & Correspondents		26,10,090
Overdrafts		4,873
Cash & Currency Notes at Head Office		1,34,59,650
Do. do. at Branches		43,51,507
Bullion at H. O. and Branches		8,82,950
		Rs. 32,109,413

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 4.

Shaw, Captain, Madras Light Cavalry, on leave, from Hingolee.
Gordon, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on leave, from Sholapoor.
Pester, Lieutenant-Colonel, 9th Regiment N. I., on leave, from Barrackpoor.
Leckey, Army School Master, on duty, from England.
Doherty, Army School Master, on duty, from England.
Cruickshank, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, on leave, from Surat.
Becotson, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, on leave, from Allahabad.
Boulderson, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, from Kheeree (Oudh.)
Peters, M B., Assistant-Surgeon, Bombay Medical Service, on duty, from England.
Roberts, M.B., Assistant-Surgeon, Bombay Medical Service, on duty, from England.
Colon, Assistant-Surgeon, Bombay Medical Service, on duty, from England.
Mackury, F. R. C. S. E., Assistant-Surgeon, Bombay Medical Service, on duty, from England.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER [illegible]

Forbes, C. B., Brigadier General, Brigade [illegible] duty, to Ahmedabad.
Reid, Ensign 108th Foot, on duty, to B[illegible].
Hill, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on [illegible] Poona.
Foster, Lieutenant-Colonel, 9th [illegible] N. I., on leave, to England.
Morse, Lieutenant-Colonel, B[illegible]ery, on leave, to Matheran.
Lynch, Colonel, Staff, on d[illegible] Seeroghur.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

By [illegible] the Commander-in-Chief.
[illegible]na, 3rd November, 1869.

The un[illegible] are reported to have passed the required exam[illegible] Hindustani according to the lower standard:—
[illegible] Farquharson, 1st Battalion, 21st Foot.
[illegible] E. Stuart, 1st Battalion 8th Foot.
[illegible] Master G. Holland, 1st Battalion, 21st Foot.
[illegible] Sergeant Beales, 1st Battalion, 21st Foot.
[illegible] Private W. Orr, 1st Battalion 21st Foot.

Corporal P. Critchley, 18th Brigade, Royal Artillery, employed in the Ordnance Department, is transferred to the unattached list under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 606 of 1869.

No. 2273, Private Jowhareesing, 29th N. I., is readmitted to the service from the date on which he became a casualty.

The following transfers are ordered in the Subordinate Medical Department, British Troops Branch.

Assistant Apothecary R. Succaram (No. 76), from general duty, presidency, to Indian Medical Department.

Assistant Apothecary R. Shreedhur (No. 92), from general duty, presidency, to Indian Medical Department.

Assistant Apothecary C. T. Lewis (No. 87), from general duty, Poona, to general duty, presidency.

Assistant Apothecary A. P. Fernandez (No. 176), from Indian Medical Department, to general duty, Poona.

Assistant Apothecary P. Barrett (No. 179), from Indian Medical Department, to general duty, Poona.

Assistant Apothecary C. Pereira (No. 182), from Indian Medical Department, to general duty, Poona.

Veterinary Surgeon F. Plomby, E. Brigade Royal Horse Artillery, is directed to proceed to Mhow, on duty, and will travel expeditiously by rail and dak at the public expense.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India has been pleased to grant leave of absence as follows:—Artillery Riding Master R. Stoyell, from date of embarkation, to England via Egypt, to appear before a medical board.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Nov. 4.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant Colonel J. Langston, Bombay Infantry, is permitted to retire from the Service on the pension of his rank from the 31st October.

The services of Lieutenant and Brevet Captain J. D. Clark, late of the Land Transport Train, Abyssinian Field Force, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Madras.

Lieutenant W. W. Haywood, General List, is permitted to resign his probationary position in the Staff Corps and to revert to the Local Service.

The furlough to Europe granted to Lieutenant Colonel H. W. Holland, Staff Corps, Deputy Commissary General in G. O. dated 14th April 1869, No. 287, is extended for two months, on private affairs.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Major C. M. Lewis, Railway Magistrate on the Thull Ghaut Line, is invested with the powers of a Magistrate within the limits of the Cantonment of Deolalee.

The Honourable J. S. White, Advocate General at Bombay, is allowed leave of absence on medical certificate for one year on half-pay, with retention of appointment.

The late Mr. H. H. Ryland, 3rd Class Deputy Collector and Magistrate of Hydrabad, performed the Magisterial duties of the Second Assistant Collector at the same station from 27th November 1868 to 15th February 1869, both days inclusive, during the employment of Mr. S. W. Tyndall in the Jerruck District.

Azum Waman Crishn, Mamlutdar of Malligaum, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the 1st Class in the Nassick District.

Captain F. H. Segrave, Acting District Superintendent of Police, Ahmedabad, is allowed preparatory leave not exceeding 30 days, to proceed to Bombay in order to appear before the Medical Board.

Azum Damodhur Bhikajee Nana Josee, Head Carkoon to the Mamlutdar of Malwan, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the 2nd Class in the Rutnagherry District.

Azum Nagurdass Gopaldass, 1st Carkoon of Chicklee, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the 2nd Class in the Surat District.

Major E. M. G. Cooper, Cantonment Magistrate at Kurrachee, is invested with the powers of a Magistrate in the Kurrachee District.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. S. H. Phillpotts, C.S., passed an examination in Canarese on the 25th ultimo.

Mr. G. Vidal and Mr. H. J. Parsons acted as second Assistant Collectors of Poona and Sholapoor respectively from 10th July to 23rd August 1869, both days inclusive.

Mr. A. T. Shuttleworth to be Conservator of Forests and Superintendent of Botanical Gardens, from the date of Mr. Dalzell's resignation.

Mr. W. H. A. Wallinger to be promoted to a salary of Rs. 400 per mensem from the date of Mr. Dalzell's departure.

Mr. C. A. Morphew to be appointed to the charge of the Colaba and Sooverndroog Forests on the salary recently drawn by Mr. Wallinger.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Sub-Assistant Surgeon Succaram Arjoon is promoted from the Third to the Second Class, with effect from the 9th July last.

Mr. C. Gonne is appointed to act as Chief Secretary to Government, and Mr. F. R. S. Wyllie to act as Secretary to Government in the Revenue, Financial, and General Departments until further orders.

The following extract, of a Despatch from the Secretary of State for India in Council, dated the 30th September 1869, is published for general information:—

The undermentioned gentlemen have been appointed Members of the Civil Service at your Presidency in the following order:—

Messrs. James Edward Murphy, Andrew Wingate, Fendall Lowis Charles, Frederick Styles Philpin Lely, William Lee-Warner, Edmund McGildowny Hope Fulton, James Macnabb Campbell, Henry Reade Cooke, James Henthorn Todd, Charles Gordon Wolland Macpherson, George Clifford Whitworth, Charles Palmer Bluett Wiltshire, Thomas Henry Leach, Thomas Hart Davies, Thomas Sharp Hamilton, Henry Faure Aston, and Arthur Hamilton Unwin.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officers have been allowed by Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India extensions of leave for the periods specified:—

Covenanted.—Mr. E. W. Ravenscroft, for 3 months, on sick certificate.—Mr. R. H. Pinhey, Judge and Session Judge, Konkun, for 6 weeks, on sick certificate.

Uncovenanted.—Mr. P. M. Dalzell, Deputy Commissioner of Customs, N.D., for 1 month, on sick certificate.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to their duties:—

Covenanted.—Mr. R. H. Pinhey, Judge and Session Judge, Konkun, on expiration of leave.

Uncovenanted.—Lieutenant G. C. Parker, Superintendent Timber Depot and Port Officer, Carwar, on 17th September 1869.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. B. Brock, Sub-Engineer 1st Grade, received charge of the office of the Executive Engineer Kulladghee from Lieutenant J. H. R. Cruickshank, R.E., on the forenoon of the 16th October, 1869.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

With reference to notification dated 22nd September last, the twelve months' furlough to Europe on medical certificate granted to Reverend T. Horsfall, Junior Chaplain will commence from the 17th September instead of from the date of embarkation as notified. Rev. T. Horsfall was also granted the usual preparatory leave.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

With reference to the notification in the Bombay Government Gazette of the 28th October 1869, Mr. R. K. Williams joined his appointment from the 1st instant.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

(*Gazette of India*, Oct. 30.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Thomas Troward, appointed by the Secretary of State for India a member of Her Majesty's Civil Service on the Bengal Establishment, has reported his arrival in India on the 9th October.

Mr. James Pratt, appointed by the Secretary of State for India a member of Her Majesty's Civil Service on the Bengal Establishment, has reported his arrival in India on the 13th October.

The following Jails in the North-Western Provinces are appointed as places to which persons sentenced to transportation may be sent:—The Central Jails at Benares, Allahabad, Agra, Furruckabad, Bareilly, and Meerut.

Mr. J. Kibble, Head Master, Saugor High School, to officiate as an Inspector of Schools in the Central Provinces, on probation.

One month's leave of absence is granted to Captain M. Tweedie, District Superintendent of Police, Lucknow, with effect from the 9th October, preparatory to his obtaining furlough to Europe.

Mr. G. Hodgkinson, Head Quarters Inspector of Police, Lucknow, is appointed to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, Lucknow, as a temporary arrangement.

Lieutenant A. McCally, Madras Staff Corps, is appointed a Probationary Assistant Superintendent, in the Mysore Revenue Survey.

Mr. H. Horst, Assistant Superintendent, 2nd Grade, Topographical Survey Department, is promoted to the 1st Grade, with effect from the 1st October.

The Reverend E. J. Tandy, a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Establishment, has been granted by the Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for six months, on medical certificate.

Furlough on medical certificate and preparatory leave have been granted to the Reverend J. Roberts, Junior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland, for a total period of ten months, with effect from the 4th May 1869.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant-Colonel F. Nepean Smith, Controller of Public Works Accounts, Central India, is transferred to the Punjab as Controller of Public Works Accounts in that Province.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarter, Simla, 22nd October 1869.

The Commander-in-Chief in India accepts the retirement from the service, by the sale of his Commission, of Cornet Gerald W. W. Richardson, 11th Hussars, subject to approval by Her Majesty. Dated 14th October 1869.

Captain C. W. Fletcher, Staff Corps, recently returned from furlough to Europe, is posted to the 6th Bengal Cavalry for duty.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, the names of the undermentioned Officers are to be added to the List of Officers directed to proceed to England for duty at Regimental Depots, published in G. O. C. C. of the 4th Oct. 1869:—

Lieutenant H. Akerman, 5th Lancers.
Lieutenant J. H. Sevier, 41st Foot.
Lieutenant A. N. F. Gordon, 79th Highla[illegible].
Captain J. H. Gaitskell, 106th Foot.

With the sanction of Government, [illegible] W. Saunders, 1st Battalion 5th Fusiliers, a[illegible] for the Staff Corps, and 2nd Squadron Subaltern Bengal Cavalry, is at his own request permitted [illegible]vert to regimental duty.

The six months' leave [illegible] to study the Native languages granted to [illegible] H. Wallerstein, 1st Battalion 6th Foot, 2nd [illegible]altern 24th Native Infantry, is cancelled, at [illegible]'s request.

The under[illegible] Officers have leave of absence:—

Royal Artillery.—Lieutenant J. W. Bernard, (B. Battery [illegible],) to England, via Egypt, from date of embarkation to appear before a medical board.

[illegible]rs.—Quartermaster G. Mathews, to England, [illegible] affairs, for six months, from date of embark[illegible].

[illegible]th Hussars.—Captain A. H. Chapman, to remain at Simla, from the 24th October to the 8th November, on very urgent private affairs.

Royal Artillery.—Lieutenant H. R. G. Craufurd, (G. Battery, 14th Brigade,) to England, via Egypt, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Lieutenant P. L. McG. Skinner, (F Battery, 18th Brigade,) to England, via Egypt, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Lieutenant E. F. Law, (B Battery, 16th Brigade,) to remain in the hills north of Deyrah, from the 4th September to the 15th November, on medical certificate, in extension.

49th Foot.—Captain E. G. Fenn, to England, via Egypt, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

55th Foot.—Ensign A. W. W. M. Kyrle, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

62nd Foot.—Major C. M. S. L. Gwynne, to remain at Chuckrata, from the 1st to the 30th November, on medical certificate, in extension.

76th Foot.—Lieutenant G. Gosselin, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

79th Foot.—Ensign G. F. Young, (2nd Wing Subaltern, 30th Native Infantry,) to Murree, from the 11th August to the 11th October, on medical certificate.

85th Foot.—Lieutenant G. J. S. Smith, to Bombay, from the 22nd October to the 22nd November, to appear before a medical board.

93rd Foot.—Captain G. Forbes Robertson, to the hills north of Deyrah, from the 29th September to the 30th November, on medical certificate.

102nd Foot.—Captain H. F. Hornsby, to Madras and Bombay, from the 20th November 1869 to the 25th February 1870, on private affairs.

106th Foot.—Lieutenant W. A. C. Stuart-Menteth, to port of embarkation, for one month, from the 15th October, and thence to England, to appear before a medical board.

28th Native Infantry.—Lieutenant J. Fraser, to Murree and Huzara, from the 14th October to the 13th December, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868.

32nd Native Infantry.—Captain R. A. Dobbin, to remain at Mussoorie, on private affairs, from the 15th October to the 14th November, in extension.

CANTONMENTS.

Serious complications arise, and much expense is frequently incurred, owing to the irregular action of local military authorities in permitting "squatting" in Cantonments, outside the limits of compounds and bazars, and in granting land and privileges beyond their competency to accord. The Commander-in-Chief, in calling the attention of Commanding Officers to the regulations of the Government of India on the subject, is pleased to direct that on no account whatever is the erection of huts, in unauthorised localities, to be permitted. His Excellency further desires it may be made known that all claims for compensation will have to be met by Commanding Officers who have permitted huts, &c., to be erected without due authority; neither will any concessions or grants of land made by Commanding Officers without sufficient authority be recognised in dealing with cases that may come before the Commander-in-Chief for decision.

[This order is in cancellation of G. O. No. 290, dated 11th October 1869.]

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—4TH NOVEMBER.

London	Cotton	£2 0s. 0d. Nom. p. ton
	Cases	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 5s. 0d. „
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d. „
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 7s. 6d. to £1 15s. 0d. „
	Wooden Ships „	£1 5s. 0d. to £1 10s. 0d.
	Myrabolans & Coir bdls	£0 10s. 0d. to £0 12s. 6d.
	Seeds	£0 15s. 0d. to £1 0s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton	£2 0s. 0d. Nominal.
	Coffee	Nominal
Overland	Steamers	£3 10s. 0d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 3 to 4 per bale.
	„ Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 13 to 14 and Calcutta Port Charges
Mauritius		8 annas per bag nominal.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
4	Phlox (s)	Baker	Goa, Nov. 2.
	Lyahool Hamid	Nacoda	Cochin Oct. 14.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Phlox, to Coast and Goa.
Steamer Travancore, to China, &c.
Steamer Lord Clyde, to Cutch Mandvee.
Steamer Sir J. R. Carnac, to Cutch and Kattyawar.
Steamer General Outram, to Malabar Coast.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

Oct. 29 Wide Awake ... Nacoda ... Jeddah, Aug. 14.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 30 Mahratta (s), Moulmein (s), Scotia (s), Mirzapore, Lady Melville, Vanda, Howrah, Lydiah Schofield, Solway.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along ever line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel Keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language), Advertisers would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette" Press.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, 1868.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR NOVEMBER.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING the latest alterations in the time of running of the Trains on the various Lines of Railway, including the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora, on the B. B. and C. I. and G. I. P. Lines, Steamer time tables, in addition to a large amount of interesting and useful information to travellers.

The GUIDE, having a large circulation amongst travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for advertisements.

CONTENTS.

New Map of India.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction
Railway Time Tables:—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Rates for Parcels, Horses, Carriage, &c.
Bombay Baroda, and Central India Railway.
Scinde Railway.
Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore, and Umritsur.
Punjaub Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
Eastern Bengal Railway
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
Nulhattee and Azimgunge Railway.
Delhi Railway, Umballa Section.
Great Southern of India Railway.
Madras Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies:—
P. & O. Co.
Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
Messageries Imperiales.
Austrian Lloyds.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay Steam Ferries.
Broach and Gogo do.
China Steamers.
Indus Steam Flotilla.
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Company.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency, &c.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
Rohilcund Horse Dak Company.
North Western Dak Company.
Punjaub and North Western Dak Company.
Agra to Jeypore.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at all Railway Stations and of the following AGENTS:
Bombay and Poona:—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall
Bombay:—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona:—Messrs. Treacher & Co.
Alexandria:—Messrs. D. Robertson and
London:—Mr. G. Street, 30, Cornhill.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s steam packet, will be closed on SATURDAY, the 6th Nov., at 2 P.M.; the after-packet at 3 P.M. After-packet letters will not be forwarded unless an 8-anna Stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage. Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. The latest hour for posting at the several Branch Post Offices is 1 P.M.

The dates of departure of the Overland Mails from Bom[bay] during 1869 are fixed as follows:—

Saturday	Nov. 6	Saturday	[illegible]
„	„ 13	„	[illegible]
„	„ 20	„	18
„	„ 27	„	25

CHINA MAILS.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company, will be closed on FRIDAY, the 12th Nov., at 9 A.M.; for late letters will be kept open on payment of the [illegible] until 10 A.M. Registered letters will be received u[illegible] of the previous day.

Friday	N[illegible]	Friday	Dec. 10
„	[illegible]	„	„ 24

[AUS]TRALIAN MAILS.

The Post [P]acket for Australia, per P. & O. steamers will be [illegible] A.M. on the following dates; the regulations regarding [late] and registered letters being the same as those for the [illegible]:—

[illegible] Nov. 26 | Friday Dec. 24

MAILS FOR MAURITIUS, THE CAPE, &c.

The Government of Mauritius having terminated their Contract with the Union Steam Ship Company for the conveyance of Mails between Ceylon and Mauritius, and between Mauritius and Natal, letters, &c., for Mauritius will, in future, be forwarded *via* Aden, to be thence conveyed by the French Mail Packets.

As the communication with the Cape of Good Hope and Natal, is also thus cut off, all correspondence, addressed to those Colonies, will under instructions be sent in the Mail for London.

In consequence of the alteration of the dates of departure of the French Mail Packets from Aden to Mauritius, the Mails for Mauritius, Reunion, &c., will be forwarded on the following dates from Bombay to Aden, to be thence conveyed by the above-named Packets to destination:—

6th November. | 4th December.

MAIL BETWEEN CALCUTTA, THE STRAITS, AND HONGKONG.

Under arrangements made with the owners of the Opium Steamers, which will ply monthly between Calcutta, the Straits, and Hongkong, these Steamers will in future be closed as Indian Mail Packet, and that Letters, Newspapers, and Packets of Newspapers, Books, or Patterns will be forwarded by them from Calcutta for the Straits and Hongkong under the same conditions, and at the same rates, as similar articles forwarded by British Mail Packets [Peninsular and Oriental Company]. This arrangement will commence with the first Opium Steamer which leaves Calcutta in April.

These Steamers leave Calcutta about 12 days more or less after each Government Opium Sale; the advertised dates of the Opium Sales for the current year (1869) being as follows:—

November 5th. | December 6th.

Mails for the United States of America, via Hongkong, can be forwarded by these Steamers at the same rates and under the same con[ditions] as by British Packets.

The Opium [Steame]rs proceed from Calcutta direct to the Straits and thence to Hongkong, and the time of transit from Calcutta to Hongkong is only about 15 days, that is about 7 days less than the time taken by the British Packets [Peninsular and Oriental Company], which proceed by the more circuitous route of Madras and Galle.

DESPATCH OF MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

MAILS.	Date of Departure.	Mail closes	After packet.
OVERLAND MAIL	Nov. 6th.	2 P.M.	3 P.M.
China Mail	„ 12th.	9 A.M.	10 A.M.
Ceylon	„	„	„
Penang	„	„	„
Singapore	„	„	„
Hongkong	„	„	„
AUSTRALIAN COLONIES	„	„	„
Muscat	6th and 20th	Noon.	Noon.
Persian Gulf	„	„	„
Bussorah	„	„	„
Bagdad	„	„	„
Malabar Coast and Calcutta	5th and 19th	...	...
Kurrachee	Every Mon.	...	...

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

The following Revised Table of the hours for closing the Inland Mails came into operation from the 10th June 1869, and will continue in force till further notice:—

MAILS.	General Office.	Branch Offices.
For Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Khandeish, Malwa, Berar, Central Provinces, Punjab, N. W. Provinces, and Bengal	11 A.M.	10 A.M.
Do. on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona, the Deccan, S. M. Country, and Madras Presidency, also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor	12 NOON.	11 A.M.
Do. on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona	8 A.M.	5 P.M. previous day.
Do. on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Cutch	3 A.M.	
Do. in Southern Concan, *i. e.*, for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry	6 A.M.	5 P.M. previous day.

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 7 to 8 A.M., and from 11 (noon) to 5 P.M.

MR. A. MENIST,
OCULIST OPTICIAN
(FROM AMSTERDAM AND LONDON,)

RESPECTFULLY announces his RETURN to Bombay, and desires to intimate that, owing to his numerous engagements, he will REMAIN for a SHORT TIME longer, and may be consulted at his Residence, PALLONJEE'S ADELPHI HOTEL. The numerous testimonials Mr. M. has received (which have duly appeared in the local papers) are a sufficient guarantee of the success with which he has treated the several cases of hitherto-neglected eye-sight; comments, therefore, on the superiority of his glasses over all others in the Presidency are unnecessary. For the guidance of those who are using pebbles, Mr. M. begs to state—firstly, that if the pebbles are cut against the grain they injure the eyes, and that such defects can only be discovered by Practical Opticians; secondly, if they are not polished on a scientific principle, they are equally injurious to the sight. Mr. M.'s pebbles will be found polished on a principle *peculiarly his own*, and they will be found specially adapted to the Indian climate. He has a large stock of the above unmounted for those who wish to avail themselves of this rare opportunity of possessing these really superb lenses. Ladies and gentlemen desiring Mr. M.'s attendance at their own residences will be good enough to give him one day's notice.

N. B.—Small Binoculars of great magnifying power, containing 12 lenses instead of six.

Just Published,

NOTES of a VISIT to SOMNATH, GIRNAR and other places in KATHIAWAD.

Reprinted, with additions, from the "Bombay Gazette", 16mo., 69 pages. Price Re. 1.

"Bombay Gazette" Office; and may be had also of Thacker, Vining, & Co., and of Chesson & Woodhall.

FOR CORRESPONDENCE upon thin Foreign Post, there are no Pens equal to Barnard's No. 2.

THE "BROAD POINT" of the Electro-Carbonized Pens are equal to the best Goose Quill.

BARNARD'S PENS neither catch nor spatter on the roughest or thinnest paper.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

FERGUSON—November 4th, at Malabar Hill, the wife of T. B. Ferguson, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, of a daughter.

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

GEORGE—October 27th, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr. Henry Constantine George, of the Calcutta General Post Office, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

ALEXANDER—BLAND—October 26th, at the residence of C. Palmer, Esq., Purneah, James Alexander, Esq., Zemindar of that District, to Miss C. A. Bland, only daughter of E. C. Bland, Esq.

DEATH.

MACNAUGHTON—October 19th, at Roopacherra Tea Factory, Cachar, D. Macnaughton, Esq., Manager.

NOTICE.

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"
Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1869.

SOME time or other, we suppose, the British nation will return to a rational state on the subject of the proper military institutions for India. In due course, when the failure of the Staff Corps system, coupled with its tremendous expense, has been more manifestly felt and acknowledged, statesmen will begin to appreciate the double blunder which cursed the land with amalgamation, and destroyed the regimental system. For we cannot regard the present plan as a regimental system. The paucity of European officers is an evil that will tell heavily against us should we chance upon a war; and the only excuse for its adoption is the sincere belief of our rulers that a millenium of peace has dawned upon India. But the scanty supply of officers is not the only evil. Perpetual change is another of equal magnitude, for it is impossible that regiments in which the body corporate of officers, so to speak, is not maintained, can be so effective in a military point of view as one where it is maintained. Then consider the absurdity of the relation between the European and native regiments in regard to officers. The European regiments are so amply supplied that there is often, at least on paper, one officer to twenty men. It might be supposed from this proportion that it was the Europeans and not the natives who required the most leading. The theory of our present establishment would seem to be that the native is the superior soldier, best able to take care of himself in battle, most efficient on detached service, more likely, if deprived of his European officers, to bear himself with prudence and courage and address in moments of supreme difficulty. It assumes that the Briton, on the other hand, is a poor creature, needing a great many gentle men to show him the way, to keep up his courage, to nurse him through peril. But the theory is notoriously untrue. If the British soldier, who is not the worst in the world, re[illegible] from thirty-five to forty officers, [illegible] native soldier, who is not the best, [illegible] good when fairly treated and fearless, demands at least as many. But the[illegible] we take it, is, that the British Army is [illegible]cered—an evil arising partly from the system, under which an officer is not [illegible] his services, but simply gets interest for [illegible] expended; and hence he looks for com[illegible] indulgence and considerable periods of leave. The Prussian Army—not a bad army, as times go—is nothing like so overladen with officers as the English army. Surely it would be politic to diminish the number of officers in British, and to increase the numbers in native regiments, at the same time encouraging men to stay with corps in whose fortunes they have cast their lot. It is reasonable to suppose, and we believe in accordance with fact, that the present plan is not one which gives any real satisfaction to the officers; whereas it is essential to the production of good soldiers that they should have a strong *esprit de corps*, take a permanent interest in the men, and that the men should feel how much they were cared for, and gradually become a sort of clan, under known, respected, and beloved chieftains. We do not underestimate the enormous difficulties in the way of a return to a sound state of things; we do not look for any serious change at an early date; but it seems, nevertheless, to be the duty of all who think they perceive the hazards of the existing scheme, not to fail in the utterance of chronic warnings. No doubt it is true that warnings were of no avail to disturb that profound sense of security felt by the highest authorities in the fidelity and sound military condition of the pampered Bengal army, even up to the eve of the military revolt in 1857. But the failure to heed the prophets then ought to be a lesson teaching the rashness of disregarding those who believe they discern evil now, though evil of a different kind. We are aware that men of high position, great ability and considerable, we might say long, experience, have the strongest confidence in the existing organization of the Native army. They say we, on our side, are all wrong. Those judgments must be looked on with respect, but no amount of respect for high authorities ought to prevent any one who takes a genuine interest in the welfare of the empire from setting forth opposite opinions which seem founded on the immutable laws governing the relations of men with each other and the State.

We believe it was also a great mistake to abolish the local European army. Of course there are many and powerful objections to such an institution, but on the other hand the advantages it conferred on the country were manifold. The European regiments were the fixed heads of the Presidency armies, and gave them a tone and spirit and standard. They had Indian traditions—good and bad, no doubt—but good on the whole. They included officers permanently stationed in the country and interested in the people. The ranks and the non-commissioned ranks furnished supplies of men for various occupations and uses, and as they attracted a class of men superior to the ordinary private soldier, a career was opened to men of some education, whose families had fallen into misfortune, not to be found then or now in the Royal Army. And their presence here saved the Indian Exchequer great expense. They were never relieved at considerable annual cost; the sole expense of their maintenance in strength being the transport of recruits to India, and the transport of retired or discharged soldiers to England. How much we should save if we had a Local European Army, and if the Royal regiments were sent out sufficiently strong at first to stand in need of very few supplies in order to keep up their normal strength; We observe that there are some who think it possible, by the demoralizing bounty system, or other plan, to detain in India a large number of men who volunteer from departing corps. It is a delusion. Many, of course, will volunteer, but at the best they are a very sham kind of local force. Moreover, they are not the same kind of men as those who formed the old Locals. If the service were restored on a sound and liberal footing, we are certain that there would be no difficulty in getting recruits of a superior class. In fact, we believe that the recruiting officers would be able to pick and choose to an extent beyond the dreams of the Royal army recruiters, and that service in India would become popular. The allegation that local armies become mutinous is really a severe censure on those who are entrusted with their management. The task of governing a military body is arduous, but at the same time consider the facilities for government in the hands of the governors. It is a lasting disgrace to the Government of India, a blot on the fame of Dalhousie even, that the Bengal Sepoy was allowed to get into a state where mutiny was possible and easy. Properly treated, he would not have mutinied. Nor would any white soldier have mutinied unless he had been unfairly dealt with. The Government of India made the painful mistake of acting unjustly to the old Europeans, and Prince Albert and the Horse Guards eagerly caught at the wrong in order to profit by it, and promote centralization. Thus a great injustice was the pretext for a greater blunder. In due time we shall have to pay, in every sense, for the twofold folly committed by the British Government as soon as they had extinguished John Company.

THE "Gazette of India" will now be published at Calcutta (not at Simla) every Saturday morning.

MR. A. T. SHUTTLEWORTH has been appointed Conservator of Forests and Superintendent of Botanical Gardens from the date of Mr. Dalzell's resignation.

WE observe that the Hon'ble J. S. White, the Advocate General, has obtained a year's furlough on sick certificate and on half pay, with retention of appointment. We presume Mr. Scoble will be appointed to act for him.

THE following telegram, relating to the European Assurance Society, has been published by the "Englishman:"—"Bombay, 30th October.—The hearing of the petition has been postponed until the thirteenth (November). The Vice-Chancellor has rescinded the order to place the premiums to a separate account."

MR. J. R. HALLETT, Bengal Civil Service, having obtained a degree of honour in the Bengali language, has been presented with the authorized donation of Rs. 2,000. Mr. T. M. Kirkwood, of the same service, has received Rs. 1,000 for high proficiency in Bengali, and Mr. R. F. Rampini the same amount for high proficiency in Ooryah.

IN regard to the liability of police officers to Income Tax on their horse allowance, the Government of India has passed a resolution, saying —"The horse allowance of police officers is, under the terms of Rule 2 of Financial Resolution No. 1888, dated 24th March 1869, not taxable under Act IX. of 1869, unless it be granted irrespective of a horse being kept."

IT is ruled that the resolution of the 15th June 1869, passed in the Financial Department of the Government of India, regarding subsidiary leave to military officers in civil employ, applies to such officers on consolidated salaries. Military officers, in civil employ on staff salaries, will draw allowances during preparatory leave under the order No. 3205 of the 22nd October 1868.

THE operation of Act XLV. of 1860 (the Indian Penal Code) has been extended to the Island of Nancowry and to all the other islands included in the group commonly known as the Nicobar Islands, that is to say, the Island of Car Nicobar and Great Nicobar, and the islands lying between them, including Tillanchong. The Bengal High Court has had its criminal jurisdiction extended to these places.

MR. C. GONNE has been appointed to act as Chief Secretary to the Bombay Government, and Mr. F. R. S. Wyllie as Secretary in the Revenue, Financial, and General Departments, both in the room of Mr. Chapman, who goes to the Supreme Legislative Council. These are possibly temporary arrangements, pending the return of Mr. Ravenscroft. Mr. Gonne, in acting as Chief Secretary, continues of course in charge of the Political, Judicial, and Educational Departments.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, 21ST OCTOBER.

IN a letter received from Mr. Gladstone he declines to release the Fenians now undergoing imprisonment, as being contrary to public security.

The British Indian Telegraph Company have agreed, in connection with the British Indian and Falmouth and Mediterranean lines, one (? at once) to lay a cable from Ceylon to Singapore and afterwards to China and Australia.

LONDON, 28TH OCTOBER.

The creditors of the Albert Life Assurance have been ordered to lodge their claims by the 1st of January next.

The opposition to Dr. Temple still continues. He has declined to make a declaration of his opinions as being an infringement of the lawful liberty of the ministry of the Church.

The Spanish Deputies are discussing the candidature for the throne.

LONDON, 29TH OCTOBER.

The name of General Milman appears in the Obituary of the week.

MAILS FROM INDIA TO ENGLAND VIA BRINDISI.

ARRANGEMENTS having been made for the experimental transmission of mails from India to the United Kingdom, via Brindisi, it is notified in the *Gazette of India* that letters and newspapers (not packets of books or patterns) superscribed by the senders with the words "via Brindisi" and fully prepaid at the enhanced rates noted below, will be forwarded by the route mentioned:—

	As.	p.	
Letters	10	8	per ½ oz. each.
Newspapers	2	8	„ 4 „ „

Letters and newspapers for countries, the route to which lies [through or on the way to] the United Kingdom, superscribed with the words "via Brindisi" and fully prepaid at the rates shown in the foreign Post Schedule of the Indian Postal Guide for the Marseilles route, together with 2 annas per ½ oz. each additional for letters, and 8 pie per 4 oz. each additional for newspapers, will also be forwarded by the route mentioned.

Registered covers may be forwarded by this route on payment of the registration fee of four annas each in addition to the postage.

PATELS AND KOOLKURNIS.

II.

FREEDOM of selection and more training is what we suggested in a former article as being requisite for our village Patels, and what we have said applies, *mutato nomine*, to Koolkurnis also. And now a word as to the term of service. At present many officers are appointed for life, but the greater number are for a limited time only, mostly for five years. An educated man could learn all a Patel's duties in three months or in one; but it takes an uneducated cultivator years, and perhaps just as he has acquired some knowledge of his work and is becoming really an efficient officer, his term of service expires. Where there are many shareholders, the only chance of these all having their turn is this principle of short terms of service, but for the efficiency of the public service it would be better to sacrifice the rights of these would-be office-holders somewhat, and if we can succeed in getting an efficient man, keep him: and here we may remark that our doctrine is in this instance in strict accord with the doctrine of the Government of the day at home and Lord Mayo's recent manifesto. As an instance in point, we know of a large village where the present Patel is all that could be desired—an intelligent, educated Mahratta, who has great influence in the village, and is a very energetic, efficient officer. His term of office will soon expire, and as he is the only member of his family who can read and write, he will soon be succeeded by an ignorant peasant who will be entirely in the hands of the village accountant, or else be guided in all things by his predecessors, who will really be doing the work without receiving the emoluments of the office. We have alluded but briefly to Koolkurnis, as the Patel is or ought to be by far the more important of the two.

The village accountants are under control; their accounts are open to inspection, and their duties are more or less fixed. The Patels are more independent. It is impossible to find out if they perform or neglect all their duties; there is always a party in the village on the side of the powers that be as well as a party of opposition, and in any case in which a Patel is accused of favour or neglect enquiry is therefore very difficult, as among natives friendship requires you to swear, whichever way your affections incline. At present, owing to the utter incompetency of Patels, responsibility is in a great measure divided between them and the accountants, and it is therefore very difficult to fix the blame of any *laches* in their duties on either one or the other. Nothing but education can make the Patel independent, and reduce the Koolkurni to his proper level of a village accountant or inferior karkoon under the Patel's orders. In some villages the Patels are actually as well as in theory the head-men of the village; but this is generally when they are descended from some ancient or noble family; and there are several Patels in the Deccan who are of noble descent. They are usually large landholders and men of influence, apart from their position as Patel; and if these men were only more abundant the present rotatory system would not need any alteration. They are perfectly independent of the Koolkurnis, who are really their subordinates, as they should be. It is very necessary to keep a check on the accountants, and prevent too much power getting into their hands. It is, as we said above, very difficult to detect any fault committed by the village authorities, as they always have both friends and enemies who are ready to swear either way. Besides, the ignorant cultivator does not know whether he is wronged or not in the greater number of cases; and all village officers are miserably paid, and have therefore every temptation to get any unlawful remuneration they can. That the emoluments might with advantage be increased is indisputable, but the people are so ready to serve without remuneration that it is not absolutely necessary, except on the theory that underpaid servants are the dearest. The new local fund works in progress in every village have recently added to the duties of the village officers, who are the most convenient persons to select to superintend them.

What we would insist on is, therefore, education for the Patels; we have perhaps repeated this in a short article with too "damnable iteration;" but our belief is that to make this country prosperous our cry must be, "Educate, educate, educate;" and we see no reason why steps should not be taken for insisting on these really important officers being more or less educated, when education is within the reach of all. We trust also that Mr. Bellasis's Bill will settle authoritatively the method to be pursued in appointments, and that once for all the rights of the shareholders may be authoritatively settled, and so settled that the swollen lists of shareholders may be decreased to reasonable dimensions, and that the never-ceasing flow of correspondence which the records of any collectorate can show may be stopped. The Governor, we have seen, objects to members of Council suggesting that the Government officers can be corrupt or incompetent, and of course his vast experience of the officials of this country permits him to be dictatorial on the subject, and gives him great advantage over men of such short experience as Mr. Tucker and Mr. Bellasis. In the recent discussion on the Cotton Bill His Excellency appeared angry when it was hinted that among the subordinate ranks of the magistracy an occasional Dogberry might be found, and that the lower class of executive officers might use their power oppressively. We trust Mr. Bellasis, unabashed by what appeared to the ordinary reader the severe wigging administered to Mr. Tucker, may not to deterred from saying, if he thinks so, that the village authorities are a little below the standard to which we may hope to bring them, and that if all the power vested in a Patel is really in the hands of an ill-paid Brahmin—possibly the only man in the village who can read and write—he may, and probably will, use that power more to his own material advantage than is proper, and also that he may have cunning enough to do this among a lot of poor ignorant peasants without much fear of detection. We are, in fact, trusting that Mr. Bellasis is a very bold man. Very possibly, however, no such issues are to be raised; we who write these lines have heard nothing of what the bill contains, or rather is to contain; we await patiently delivery of Mr. Bellasis's first-born, trusting he is going to introduce a sweeping measure of reform where reform is needed—(did he not institute Rotten Row and the Bund Gardens at Poona?)—but not unmindful of the insignificant offspring of Æsop's mountain.

F.

PUBLIC WORKS BUDGET GRANT FOR 1870-71.

RESOLUTION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, DATED SIMLA, THE 21ST OCTOBER 1869.

THE Governor General in Council observes that in Public Works Department Circular No. 82 of 1869, the ordinary grant for public works for 1870-71 excluding State expenditure on guaranteed railways and ordinary outlay on State railways, was fixed at Rs. 435 lakhs, distributed as follows:—

		Lakhs.
MILITARY		125
AGRICULTURAL		60
OTHER SERVICES—	Lakhs.	
Civil Buildings	60	
Communications	100	
Miscellaneous Public Improvement & Tools & Plant	10	
Establishment	80	
		250
		435

This total amount, however, must be held to include Rs. 15 lakhs on account of payments likely to be made in England for stores for the Public Works Department, which under orders that are likely to be issued shortly will have to be incorporated in the Indian accounts as heretofore. From this total grant, according to a resolution of the Government of India, No. 1 A.—G., dated 7th October 1869, provision will have to be made for the charges on account of military and civil buildings at Bombay, together with their due proportion of charges for establishment, which have heretofore been provided for by loan under the head "Bombay Special Fund."

The grant for extraordinary irrigation works for 1870-71, with its proportion of charges for establishment and tools and plant, is fixed at 180 lakhs. In addition to this will be the charge for the construction of State railways, and such other* objects as have been specially sanctioned by the Government of India as "extraordinary," the allotments for which will be determined as usual on actual demands.

The total grant to be distributed in these orders amounts to Rs. 615 lakhs, as follows:—

	Lakhs.
Ordinary	435
Extraordinary	180
Total	615

The Governor General in Council now proceeds to notify the distribution of the aggregate allotment among the several Governments and administrations.

MILITARY.

The original grant for this head of service for the current year, including charges debitable to the Bombay Special Fund, was Rs. 240 lakhs. In passing orders on the Budget estimates, the total grant was reduced to Rs. 196 lakhs, and in the orders contained in Public Works Department Circular No. 82 of 1869, the total grant was still further reduced to Rs. 166 lakhs. For next year the grant, including the military works hitherto chargeable to the Bombay Special Fund, and value of stores to be supplied from England, has been fixed at Rs. 125 lakhs, which sum is distributed as follows, as compared with the grant for the current year:—

	Original reduced grant, 1869-70.	Final reduced grant, 1869-70.	Grant, 1870-71.
	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.
Madras	9½	8	6
Bombay	45	40½	30
Bengal	20	17	14
North-Western Provinces	26	21½	17
Punjab	36	30	23
Central Provinces	14	11	8
British Burmah	5 3/10	4 4/5	3½
Oudh	8½	6½	5
Hyderabad	5	4	3
Rajpootana	7	6	4
Central India	19	16	11
Port Blair	7/10	7/10	½
Total	196	166	125

AGRICULTURAL WORKS.

The demands of the several Governments and administrations under this head for 1870-71 aggregate Rs. 295½† lakhs; but the Governor General in Council considers that this is very much more than can be profitably spent during the year, and the demand is reduced to Rs. 240 lakhs, being fifteen lakhs more than was allowed for the current year, a large part of which it is now certain will not be required. The distribution of this grant, as compared with that for 1869-70, is as follows:—

	EXTRAORDINARY.		ORDINARY.		TOTAL.	
	Grant, 1869-70.	Grant, 1870-71.	Grant, 1869-70.	Grant, 1870-71.	Grant, 1869-70.	Grant, 1870-71.
	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.
Madras	15	22	20	18½	35	40½
Bombay	30	27	8½	10	38½	37
Bengal	43	40	12	12	55	52
N. W. Provinces	34	35	9½	6½	43½	41½
Punjab	23	34	6	7½	29	41½
C. Provinces	5	6	½	½	5½	6½
B. Burmah	...	...	3	3½	3	3½
Oudh	15	16	...	...	15	16
Rajpootana	...	...	½	1½	½	1½
Total	165	180	60	60	225	240

In order to prevent misconception, it may be explained that the grant for extraordinary irrigation works, which includes the value of stores expected to be received from England, is intended to provide for all works debitable to loan under the provisions of Public Works Department Circular No. 94 of 1867, including a proper share of the cost of establishment and tools and plant employed on such works. Also, it may be added that to this grant the Government of India will be prepared to make additions during the year, should the progress of approved works justify such a course, and financial considerations admit of it.

The grant under "ordinary" provides for all agricultural works debitable to revenue, including embankments in Bengal and British Burmah, and State outlay on guaranteed irrigation works in Madras; as also for the maintenance of agricultural works generally.

Special care will be needed in the preparation of the Budget Estimate for 1870-71, to provide a fair proportion of the charges for establishment, and tools and plant from the grant for extraordinary irrigation works, the grant for establishments under "other services" having been so considerably reduced.

OTHER SERVICES.

The grant under this head for next year, including charges for civil buildings and establishment heretofore, debited to the Bombay Special Fund, and 15 lakhs on account of stores from England, has been fixed at 250 lakhs, and is distributed as follows, as compared with the reduced grant for the current year:—

	CIVIL BUILDINGS.		COMMUNICATIONS.		MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT AND TOOLS AND PLANT.		ESTABLISHMENTS.		STORES FROM ENGLAND.	TOTAL.	
	1869-70	1870-71	1869-70.	1870-71	1869-70.	1870-71	1869-70.	1870-71	1870-71.	1869-70	1870-71
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	9,35,840	9,00,000	12,61,050	13,00,000	1,13,820	1,00,000	14,54,290	11,50,000	1,00,000	38,65,000	35,50,000
Bombay	19,77,400	15,00,000	12,67,400	10,00,000	3,05,200	2,75,000	17,75,000	14,50,000	5,00,000	53,25,000	47,25,000
Bengal	16,54,000	14,00,000	18,83,400	14,30,000	3,03,000	3,00,000	18,37,000	14,87,000	4,00,000	56,76,000	50,40,000
N. W. Provinces	9,55,000	8,50,000	11,20,000	8,00,000	79,500	75,000	14,05,500	11,75,000	2,00,000	35,55,000	31,00,000
Punjab	5,72,700	4,50,000	12,41,500	10,00,000	1,35,000	1,00,000	13,75,000	10,75,000	2,00,000	33,25,000	28,25,000
Central Provinces	[illegible]	1,70,000	12,58,000	11,00,000	70,000	45,000	7,18,800	4,85,000	50,000	22,75,000	18,50,000
British Burmah	3,62,000	2,75,000	6,80,000	6,00,000	76,000	50,000	4,21,000	3,20,000	50,000	14,95,000	12,80,000
Oudh	3,63,000	2,75,000	5,83,000	3,60,000	10,000	10,000	3,47,000	2,85,000	......	11,00,000	9,00,000
Hydrabad	37,000	20,000	20,900	20,000	14,000	10,000	78,100	50,000	......	1,50,000	1,00,000
Rajpootana	73,380	40,000	2,59,800	2,00,000	6,600	5,000	1,60,240	1,25,000	......	5,00,000	3,70,000
Central India	98,000	50,000	7,12,000	6,00,000	35,000	25,000	5,06,300	3,85,000	......	13,50,000	10,60,000
Coorg	[illegible]	20,000	72,180	70,000	5,000	2,000	22,390	23,000	......	1,25,000	1,15,000
Port Blair	94,500	55,000	......	......	3,500	......	26,000	20,000	......	1,24,100	75,000
Total	73,75,570	60,00,000	1,02,11,780	85,00,000	11,56,630	10,00,000	1,01,21,020	80,00,000	15,00,000	2,88,65,000	2,50,00,000

The assumption that so large a reduction can be made in the grant for establishment is necessarily an arbitrary one, and if it cannot be effected to the full extent, the further amount that may be required to bring the aggregate estimate down to the total sum now passed will have to be obtained by transfer from the ordinary grants for other heads of service, excepting military and agricultural. The several Governments and administrations will however no doubt undertake at once the needful steps for a revision of their Public Works establishments, to bring them into proper proportion with the grants now available.

It is to be understood that the several Governments and administrations are expected to make suitable provision from the grant for civil buildings for works connected with the Postal and Telegraph Departments. Proper schedules of the wants of these departments during 1870-71 will be circulated in due course, but the preparation of the Budget Estimate should not be delayed for these.

SUMMARY.

The table attached to this resolution shows the total grant assigned to each province. The Budget Estimates should now be framed accordingly, the following conditions being observed as usual:—

I.—That the grant assigned to each province for military works must be considered to be fixed so far that it is not available for increasing the other grants, although, if the share assigned to any province be not required in full, it may be reduced, a corresponding reduction being made in the total of the budget estimate of that province.

II.—That in like manner the grant assigned for agricultural works classed under the heading "extraordinary," as defined in paragraph 8 of this resolution, is not to be diverted from that purpose.

III.—That the grant assigned for "ordinary agricultural works," as defined in paragraph 9 of this resolution, is only available for the specific object for which it has been given, and for "extraordinary agricultural works."

IV.—That the sum assigned for "other services" will be allotted by each Government and administration according to the requirements under each head, to civil buildings, communications, miscellaneous public improvements, repairs to works (not military and agricultural), tools and plant, and establishment, excepting that portion chargeable to extraordinary agricultural works.

V.—That the amount assigned for each of the main divisions of the allotment includes value of stores from England, so that the budget estimate for 1870-71, unlike that of 1869-70, should be prepared in the manner prescribed in chapter XVI., paras. 14 and 27 of the Public Works Code.

VI.—That the grant for State expenditure on guaranteed railways and on State railways will be in addition to the allotments now assigned, the estimate for each Government and administration being framed as usual on the actual requirements of the year. Attention should be specially given to the various recent orders requiring that this part of the estimate may be considered carefully, and made as precise and definite as possible.

In conclusion, the Governor General in Council requests that all Governments and administrations will submit their public works budget estimates in proper form and with complete punctuality, particular care being given to the recent orders on this point in Public Works Department Circular No. 90 of 1869. Attention should also be paid to the preparation of the estimate of public works revenue, which hardly received sufficient attention in all cases in the Budget Estimates for current year.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the foregoing resolution be communicated to the several Governments and administrations* noted in the margin, for information and guidance, and to the Financial Department for information. Ordered also, that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Secretary of State, and published in the supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

* All the Governments and administrations are named in the marginal note.

* Works for the improvement of the Port of Calcutta. Madras, East Coast Canal.

	Lakhs.
† Agricultural extraordinary, including share of establishment and tools and plant	233
Agricultural ordinary, excluding ditto	62½
	295½

FUNDS FOR FAMINE RELIEF WORKS.

RESOLUTION [illegible] THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, DATED SIMLA, 11TH OCTOBER 1869.

THE Governor General in Council having had under consideration several applications recently preferred from different parts of the country for additional grants for famine relief works, and the large expenditure that was incurred on such works during 1868-69 in addition to the annual public works grant first given, His Excellency in Council deems it necessary to notify that the funds for such works, when needed, must henceforward always be provided for out of the original Budget grants.

The Public Works grant is given in view to providing for outlay on the most pressing public works in each province, and these works are accordingly selected for entry in the Budget Estimate, and approved as being the most fitting to undertake. If during the course of the year, owing to scarcity or other causes, other works are shown to be still more pressing, that constitutes a sufficient reason for diverting funds from the object for which they were originally intended to this new purpose, but it is no reason necessarily for spending more money in the aggregate. Funds for public works constructed out of revenue must necessarily be regulated by the surplus available, and not by any supposed standard of actual wants, which, compared with the means, are practically quite unlimited and illimitable.

The Governor General in Council also considers it necessary to notify that all expenditure on famine relief works from Imperial funds disbursed by other agency than that of the Public Works Department, must be accounted for month by month to the Controller of Public Works Accounts of the province concerned, precisely in the same way as all other expenditure incurred against the Public Works grant, the outlay being of course covered in the first instance by formal appropriations from the ordinary Public Works Budget grant. This principle has been neglected during the past year in some provinces, where a considerable expenditure has been incurred by civil officers on relief works against neither the civil nor public works grant, and of which the Public Works Department had no distinct cognizance until quite the end of the year, the result being a large unforeseen excess over the public works allotment. It is of extreme importance that such excess should not be allowed to occur again, and the Governor General in Council relies on the aid of the several Governments and administrations to ensure complete financial regularity in this respect for the future.

CIVIL ENGINEERS IN GOVERNMENT SERVICE.

SIMLA, 16TH OCTOBER 1869.

PROMOTION OF THE CIVIL ENGINEERS UNDER FIVE YEARS' AGREEMENTS.

READ the following letters:—
From Central Provinces, No. 434-1590, dated 26th April 1869.
„ Bengal, „ 2679, dated 8th May 1869.
„ Oudh, „ 536, dated 17th May 1869.

RESOLUTION.—Inquiries having been made from several quarters regarding the exact position of the civil engineers lately appointed to the department by the Secretary of State under a five years' covenant, with reference to promotion, the Governor General in Council desires to place on record the views of the Government of India on the subject.

These engineers are bound to serve Government for five years, if the Government decides to keep them. At the end of the 3rd year, either their services are dispensed with, or they are put on the ordinary footing of civil engineers in the department. One question that has been asked is whether they are entitled to promotion during the first three years of their service, or only during the last two, or not at all during the five years. The Governor General in Council observes that these gentlemen can *claim* no promotion whatever during the term of their covenant. It may also be presumed that the grades and salaries assigned to them on their appointment are fairly commensurate with their claims at that time.

If, however, on grounds of merit it is considered that they should be selected for promotion, viewing their general claims with those of other officers in like positions, local Governments are quite at liberty to promote them in ordinary course, at any periods after the commencement of their service, to fill vacancies, and local administrations may bring forward their names in the half-yearly recommendation rolls. In any special case, which seems to justify such a course, their promotion may be recommended to the Government of India as supernumeraries when there are no vacancies.

From the questions asked by two engineers in Mysore, it would appear that there is an impression with some officers that mere length of service is sufficient ground on which to base an unanswerable claim for promotion. This is a view which should be entirely abandoned. The rule laid down for guidance on the formation of the Public Works Department, which received the distinct and marked approval of Her Majesty's Government, was that promotions should be made by merit and merit only. This should be impressed on the department generally, on the one hand to suppress unfounded hopes based only on length of service, and on the other hand to exclude the idea that any injustice has been done when an officer with shorter length of service may be promoted before one having a greater length of service. *Cæteris paribus* seniority may properly be allowed to have weight, but not to the extent of preventing the advancement of younger men whose superior abilities and usefulness are acknowledged. The contrary practice would inevitably lead to inefficiency and embarrassment.

The Governor General in Council has also had brought before him the question of requiring these civil engineers to pass in the languages before they are promoted. It seems to His Excellency in Council that the ordinary rules on this subject must be relaxed in the case of gentlemen entering the service in mature life, whether civil or military. Those who commence their professional career in the department, or enter young as assistant engineers, or as 4th grade executives, may not unreasonably be required to conform to these rules; but if a person is of such standing in his profession as to justify his appointment to the department in the superior grades, the rules are certainly inapplicable. Such engineers should, however, be encour-

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

[illegible]e colloquial examination, or other high [illegible]ose who do pass should be regarded as [illegible]rior claim to promotion. There are no [illegible] posts for which a more intimate acquaint[illegible]e language is essential; such as those [illegible]ith canal management. For such posts as [illegible]eers who had not passed the usual lan[illegible]ould be incapacitated; but for the ordinary [illegible]ies of the department, a more moderate am[illegible] knowledge will suffice, and obstacles should not be placed in the way of the advancement of experienced engineers otherwise deserving and capable merely on technical grounds of this description.

The service of the civil engineers before referred to, within the period of their agreement, will be allowed to count towards leave and pension under the Uncovenanted Service Rules, if they are retained in the service of Government after the expiry of three years.

To remove some uncertainty that has been expressed, the Governor General in Council desires it to be made known that the 4th and 5th years' service is compulsory on the engineer under the terms of his agreement, but the Government has the option of dispensing with his services at the end of the third year, without assigning any reason.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this resolution be communicated to the Governments and administrations named in the margin for information and guidance, and to the Governments of Madras and Bombay for information.

THE BOMBAY SPECIAL FUND.

RESOLUTION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, DATED SIMLA, THE 7TH OCTOBER 1869.

THE Government of India having lately had under review the account of the advances made from Imperial revenues for prosecuting the works now charged to the Bombay Special Fund, it appears to the Governor General in Council to be necessary that the present condition and prospects of that fund with respect to the probability of the repayment of these advances should be fully considered, and some specific conclusion come to as to the course to be followed in regard to it for the future.

Since this fund was first established in 1863-64, the circumstances of Bombay have undergone a great change. The original supposition was that the land available for sale to the public would be a source of large and continued income. Advances of moderate amount were authorized to be made from the Imperial revenues, in order to allow of a sustained and uniform expenditure being carried on, which should not be subject to interruption from possible delays in the realization of assets. The intention had been, and at that time no doubt was felt that it would be fulfilled, that the advances should not exceed what could be repaid year by year from the sales, so that the Government would virtually be called on to do little more than act as bankers, without incurring any risk of loss to the general finances. The fund under such an arrangement would have always been solvent, and the outlay could not have exceeded the assets actually realized. But on the occurrence of the commercial crisis at Bombay in 1865, the Government of India, trusting to the representations of the local Government that the sales of land, though deferred, would certainly continue to supply all needful funds for the works projected after some short interval of time, authorized very large advances to be made far in excess of the actual receipts, which have, since that period almost entirely ceased. Thus the position of affairs was entirely changed, and the entries in the account are now for expenditure only, which, including the grant of the current year, will amount altogether to about 2½ millions sterling. The assets of the fund, realized mainly during the two first years of its existence, are about three-fourths of a million, so that the fund is now indebted to Imperial revenues to the extent of about 1¾ millions.

The charge thus incurred having been regarded as a repayable advance, it has been dealt with in the public accounts as extraordinary expenditure, and the funds required to meet it have been for some years past supplied by borrowing.

When, in 1865-66, the receipts of the fund ceased to come in, it was hoped, that the commercial depression then prevailing at Bombay might prove to be merely temporary, and that a market for the property of the fund would soon re-open. But although the trade of Bombay has considerably revived, there appears to be no prospect of land becoming saleable to any such extent as to restore the balance of the fund, or to supply means for continuing an expenditure such as that lately incurred. The estimated income of the current year is set down at only £15,000, an amount quite insignificant compared with the expenditure, half a million sterling, provided for in the estimates.

Thus the present state of things is that the Government of India has been led into a system of borrowing money for certain works in Bombay which are for the most part entirely unremunerative in character. The debt specially incurred on this account already amounts to one and three-quarter millions sterling, and at the present rate is increasing at the rate of nearly half a million a year, while the total outlay to be incurred for the purposes contemplated when the fund was established is quite unknown, and can only be estimated in a very vague and indefinite way. Further, no sort of provision or guarantee exists for the eventual liquidation of the debt thus to be created. An opinion was indeed expressed by the Government of Bombay in April 1867* that the fund would be ultimately solvent, but no date was named at which the repayment of the advances was likely to commence, and since then no further report or opinion has been recorded on the subject.

After a full consideration of all the facts of the case, the Governor General in Council is forced to the conclusion that at a time like the present, when all the available resources of the Empire are required to maintain its credit, in view to providing means for the extensive prosecution of irrigation works and railroads, the continuance of the present state of affairs in regard to this fund, by which a debt is being created year by year without any definite prospect of repayment, is altogether incompatible with the first principles of proper financial management, and cannot be allowed to continue any longer.

In adopting this conclusion, the Government of India has not lost sight of the fact that a very considerable part of the expenditure has been incurred on military works, partly connected with the defence of Bombay harbour and partly on other military buildings at Bombay and elsewhere. It might perhaps be argued that these were necessary in any case for the general military defence of the country, and were not fairly chargeable against the proceeds of the land sales, and that if the amount expended on these were deducted from the fund account, the balance, which would represent the outlay incurred on objects in which the town of Bombay and the local Government are specially interested, would not largely exceed the assets realized. But against such a view are distinctly opposed the principles laid down by the Government of India, when the subject came first under discussion. It was admitted that the assets arising from the sale of the occupied by the old fortifications at Bombay were of an exceptional character, and should not be held to form part of the ordinary income by which the ordinary outlay is regulated, and that it would be unobjectionable to apply them in an extraordinary manner, and to place them at the disposal of the Government of Bombay, instead of merging them in the general revenues. But although this arrangement was agreed to, still it was expressly stipulated that the needful military works connected with the defence of Bombay should be a first charge against the fund. From this point of view, the present indebted state of the fund appears to be unquestionable.

But in fact the question how far the debts of the fund are due to works properly Imperial in character, and how much the works of a local nature, does not appear to be of much practical importance at the present time. The real question to be decided is whether, having regard to the present state of the finances and the prospective demands coming on the revenues of India, the continuance of the practice of raising money by loans for the construction of works not directly remunerative, is on any grounds justifiable. His Lordship in Council has no hesitation in pronouncing that it is not; in his opinion there is no course open, consistent with a prudent and reasonable management of the finances, but to abolish this fund, and His Excellency in Council accordingly declares that this shall now be done.

As regards the arrangement to be made for the continuance of the works now in progress, it seems probable that the reclamation works, which have led to a large portion of the expenditure, may be transferred to the new Bombay Port Trust, and in this way a very sensible relief will be gained to the general finances. All the other works will have to be provided for henceforward in the regular way from the ordinary public works grant assigned to Bombay. This must to some extent involve a curtailment of the progress of works in the Bombay Presidency for some time to come, since it it will not be practicable to provide for the continuance of the present rate of expenditure. But the Governor General in Council being fully sensible of the inconvenience that must be occasioned by a sudden stoppage of the means of supply for those works, will be prepared to make as large a grant to Bombay in the coming year as can possibly be provided, compatibly with the essential condition that an equilibrium of revenue and expenditure is maintained in Imperial finance. His Excellency in Council however cannot hold out any expectation that even with this guarantee, the aggregate expenditure in Bombay will not of necessity be very considerably reduced, and he would suggest to the Government of that Presidency to make timely arrangements for effecting the needful reduction of operations with the least possible loss and inconvenience; His Excellency in Council would especially recommend that no new works or buildings should be undertaken until those in progress are completed.

It may be left for further consideration in the Financial Department in what manner the assets, which may be realized hereafter from land sales, should be dealt with, whether credited as revenue, or applied in reduction of debt. As regards the expenditure which has already been incurred, details of which are given in the accompanying Statement, a part as shown therein has been charged in the finance accounts against revenue, as expenditure of the year, and a part as debt; but since the years when the former arrangement was made were years of deficit, this distinction is practically of no importance, and all that can be said with precision on the subject is that this expenditure has contributed with other expenditure to make up that deficit.

* No. 312-392 C. W., dated 29th April 1867.

THE PROPOSED NEW RAILWAYS.

IN consequence of the commencement of the surveys for the Rajpootana Railway, which work will be directed by the Government of the North-Western Provinces, a separate railway branch of the Public Works Department will be constituted under that Government, and Colonel Hodgson, R.E., Secretary to the Government of those Provinces, in the General Branch of the department, is appointed to be Secretary also in the Railway Branch.

Captain F. S. Stanton, R.E., Deputy Consulting Engineer and Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bengal, and officiating Consulting Engineer and Joint Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Oudh, is transferred to the North-Western Provinces, and appointed Deputy Consulting Engineer and Assistant Secretary to that Government in the Public Works Department (Railway Branch.) Captain Stanton will continue to officiate as Consulting Engineer and Joint Secretary in Oudh.

With reference to the above transfer, the appointment of senior Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of Bengal will lapse.

Major F. W. Peile, R.E., is appointed Superintending Engineer of the Agra district of the Rajpootana Railway.

Mr. W. C. Furnival, M.I.C.E., is appointed Superintending Engineer of the Delhi district of the Rajpootana Railway.

Mr. G. H. Tait is appointed to be an Executive Engineer of the 4th Grade, and is posted to the North-Western Provinces for employment on the Rajpootana Railway.

Mr. Furnival's and Mr. Tait's service in the Public Works Department will reckon from the dates on which they respectively entered on their duties on the Rajpootana Railway Survey.

Major C. Pollard, R.E., Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, is appointed to be temporarily an additional Joint Secretary to the Government of the Punjab in the Railway Branch, from the 28th of September 1869, for the charge of the State Railways.

Lieutenant L. Conway Gordon, R. E., Assistant Consulting Engineer and Examiner of Railway Accounts, to be Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of the Punjab, and Assistant Secretary in the Railway Branch.

Lieut.-Colonel J. McLeod Innes, V. C., R. E., Controller of Public Works Accounts in the Punjab, to be Superintending Engineer of the Mooltan district of the Indus Valley Railway.

Mr. H. Hooper, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, is transferred from the Central Provinces to the Punjab for employment on the Indus Valley Railway.

Mr. J. H. Wilson, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, and Mr. R. F. Stein, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, are transferred from the Central Provinces to Hyderabad for employment on the Hyderabad Railway Survey. —*Gazette of India*, Oct., 30.

BOMBAY.

MR. JUSTICE WARDEN.—We hear that the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Warden intends to retire from the Bench in January next.

"DUNDREARY," who sent us a letter yesterday, cannot have noticed that the facts he mentions were stated in the *Gazette* of Wednesday.

THE S. S. PHLOX, Captain Baker, from Goa, arrived yesterday with the following passengers:—Mr. Gordon, 45 native adults, 3 children, and 2 infants.

MR. E. W. RAVENSCROFT.—We understand that Mr. Ravenscroft, of the Bombay Civil Service, who is now in England, is expected to arrive here in the beginning of December next.

THE S. S. GENERAL OUTRAM, Captain Teasdale, from Cochin, arrived yesterday with the following passengers: —Mr. and Mrs. Mutukisna, Dr. Joynt, Rev. R. Stothert, and 30 deck passengers.

THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—It is stated that several European and native officers in the employ of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company have received notice that their services will be dispensed with.

THEFT.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, one Gunnoo Balloo was sentenced by Mr. Connon to receive ten stripes, for stealing a carpet belonging to Mr. Alexander Lester, Assistant in the Revenue Department, Secretariate.

THE MINT.—The value of silver ready for coinage in the Bombay Mint at the close of last week was Rs. 51,02,057, the value of the silver not assayed being Rs. 7,61,882; of the total, Rs. 50,54,000 belonged to the Currency Department.

THE BODY OF A NEW-BORN MALE CHILD (native) was found on Wednesday last by a policeman in a dust-bin at Beebeejan Street, outside the Fort. On the matter being reported to the Coroner a warrant was issued for the disposal of the body.

THE LATE MR. F. L. GOMES.—We are requested to state that on Sunday next a solemn mass will be celebrated at 8 o'clock A.M. in the Girgaum Chapel "for the happy repose" of the late Mr. F. L. Gomes, an Indian representative in the Portuguese Chambers of Deputies.

THE CHIEF OF GONDUL.—The Thackore, says the *Jam-i-Jamshed*, was to arrive in Bombay to see the Dewallee illuminations, but as His Excellency the Governor expressed a desire to visit him at Poona before his departure to Mahableshwur, the Chief could not come.

THE DEWALLEE ILLUMINATIONS.—The illuminations in the native town were again lit up in all their brilliancy last night, and numerous persons of all classes drove along the bazaars to witness the sight. We cannot imagine where all the policemen came from, but they were everywhere, and kept excellent order.

THE BAHERKOTE IMPROVEMENT LIBRARY.—We understand that Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghir Readymoney C. S. I., has presented about Rs. 200 to the members of the Baherkote Improvement Library, for the purchase of furniture for use in the library. The institution was opened at Mombadavie on the 1st of this month.

THE SECRETARIATE.—We understand that, in consequence of the appointment of Mr. W. H. Hamilton, of the Judicial Department, to the post of Assistant to the Revenue Commissioner of Police, N. D., Mr. F. Leo, head clerk in the Legislative Department, has been appointed as Assistant in the Judicial Department, in the room of Mr. Hamilton.

ANOTHER BALL AT BARODA.—We learn from a Marathi paper that the Ranee of Baroda gave a splendid ball to European ladies and gentlemen of Ahmedabad, Broach, and Baroda, on the 23rd ult., in the Muckurpoora palace. The Ranee was much pleased with what she saw, and presented some of the ladies with pear lace and ear-rings.

THE PERSIA.—On Wednesday last, Captain Gardner, of the British ship Persia, appeared before the Chief Magistrate of Police, and applied to be allowed to take a portion of his things from the ship. The Magistrate refused the application. In pursuance of the order of the Magistrate, made on Saturday last, the ship was seized on Monday, and is now in charge of the Water Police.

THE GAEKWAR AS A REFORMER.—His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda has determined to take the opinions of learned Shastrees and Pundits on the widow remarriage question. According to a native paper, he has selected a few learned Shastrees and Brahmins of Baroda on his behalf, and has specially invited some of the Shastrees of Bombay and Poona to take a part in the discussion that is to take place.

DEOLALEE.—With reference to General Order No. 435 of 1869, published at page 719 of the *Bombay Government Gazette*, dated 10th June 1859, it is hereby notified that the station of Deolalee was declared a military cantonment, and Bombay Act III. of 1867 made applicable to it, from the 3rd June 1869, the date of the General Order referred to above.—*Bombay Government Gazette*.

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 2nd November, was 266, being an increase of 10 as compared with the preceding week, 5 less than the total of the week ending 3rd November 1868, and 22 less than the mean of the corresponding period in the previous five years. During the week 95 births were reported in the different districts of the city.

MR. COOVERJEE COWASJEE.—The *Jam-i-Jamshed* hears a rumour that Mr. Cooverjee Cowasjee, the late Deputy Collector and Magistrate of Ahmedabad, requested the permission of the local Government to prosecute some of the residents and native newspapers of Ahmedabad for using insulting and slanderous language towards him, when he was about to leave the station on his way to take up his new appointment at Tanna; but that Government did not comply with his request.

THE CURRENCY.—The following shows the amount of each kind of currency note of the Bombay Circle in circulation on the 31st October, as compared with the amount in circulation on the 22nd October:—

		31st Oct.	22nd Oct.
Rs. 10 Note	Rs.	28,53,610	Rs. 28,51,620
Rs. 20 ,,	Rs.	16,16,630	Rs. 16,60,160
Rs. 50 ,,	Rs.	23,38,350	Rs. 23,24,150
Rs. 100 ,,	Rs.	51,47,800	Rs. 51,98,000
Rs. 500 ,,	Rs.	19,53,000	Rs. 19,68,000
Rs. 1,000 ,,	Rs.	2,97,18,000	Rs. 2,89,91,000
Total...	Rs.	4,38,27,420	Rs. 4,29,90,930

THE POSTAL PRIVILEGES OF ARMY SCHOOLMASTERS.—A Treasury Warrant, dated Whitehall, 17th August last, and republished in the *Bombay Government Gazette* of yesterday, directs, in effect, that from henceforth letters sent to or by superintending or first class school-masters in H. M.'s army shall be liable, in respect of the transmission thereof by the post, to the same rates of postage, and to the same regulations, orders, directions, conditions, and restrictions, as are now or may at any time hereafter be in force and applicable to ordinary letters sent and received by the post by the general public. The warrant takes effect on the 1st of January next.

MR. ERSKINE, the Collector and Magistrate, proceeds to the districts on Monday next.—*Poona Observer*, Nov. 4.

HUSBAND POISONING.—Chima combe Sowla was found guilty by a jury of poisoning her husband, named Sowla, by administering poison in his food, thereby causing his death, and was sentenced by Baron H. de Larpent, the Session Judge, to seven years' imprisonment with hard labour.—*Ibid*.

THE WEATHER.—The weather is becoming cooler, as since our last issue we had copious falls of rain, and yesterday morning the dew continued falling till half past seven o'clock. It is said that this rain will do an immense deal of good to the country around, especially to the crops of gram and wheat.—*Ibid*.

THE eleventh Criminal Sessions commenced on Monday last, at the Sungum Court of Adawlut, Baron H. de Larpent presiding. There were in all three cases on the calendar, amongst which a poisoning case and two robbery cases. We are glad to see that crime is on the decrease in Poona and its vicinity.—*Ibid*.

THE SURAT MUNICIPALITY.

A STATEMENT showing the receipts and disbursements of the municipality of the city of Surat for the year from 1st April 1868 is published in yesterday's *Government Gazette*. The total receipts are Rs. 4,88,869-14-2 and the disbursements Rs. 4,87,072-11-2, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,797-3 compared with Rs. 2,439-7 at the close of last year. The items of income are—municipal taxes Rs. 1,50,192; fees on account of the sale of poisonous drugs Rs. 200; sale proceeds of land, &c., Rs. 36,875; market revenue Rs. 3,182; halalcore cess Rs. 21,868; miscellaneous (amongst which is Rs. 1,114 for sale proceeds of street refuse) Rs. 41,965; deposits Rs. 52,550; advances Rs. 72,892, and loans Rs. 1,06,706—total Rs. 4,88,869. The expenditure has been for the establishment Rs. 11,870; temporary establishment Rs 10,743; scavenging Rs. 30,672; watering Rs. 15,686; lighting Rs. 22,134; fire establishment and engines Rs. 4,341; market and slaughter-houses Rs. 1,816; new public works Rs. 52,132; repairs Rs. 20,056; medical charges Rs. 3,018; grants-in-aid to schools Rs. 4,135; compensation for land for roads and public park Rs. 70,136; dead stock Rs. 13,308; miscellaneous charges Rs. 4,077; deposits Rs. 57,264; advances Rs. 87,529; loans Rs. 77,067; and charges on account of land sales Rs. 1,049-13-3—total Rs. 4,87,072. The liabilities of Surat are a Government debt of Rs. 97,223, a current loan of Rs. 11,735-11, the Kuttargaum road loan Rs. 49,634, and unadjusted deposits to the extent of Rs. 1,151-2, making a total of Rs. 1,59,743-14, against which there are recoverable claims and advances amounting to Rs. 4,374-10, so that the nett amount of debt is Rs. 1,55,369-4.

TROOPS FROM ENGLAND.

A MEMORANDA of the troops, to embark from England for Bombay during the months of September and October, is published in the General Orders by the Commander-in-Chief. The first shipment is the 9th Brigade R. A., which left by the Serapis on 27th September and arrived here by the Euphrates on Monday last. It is mentioned that the families of the C Battery will be sent out later, there not being room for them in the Serapis. A few of them were to proceed in the Crocodile with the 39th Regiment. The second troopship, Crocodile, left Queenstown on 5th October, and the troops will arrive here by the Malabar in a few days. These reliefs consist of the 39th Regiment, in which there are 3 field officers, 10 captains, 21 subalterns, 6 staff, 49 sergeants, 21 trumpeters or drummers, and 790 rank and file, officers' families, 10 wives, 5 children, and one female servant; soldiers' families 103 wives and 100 children. There are also 2 officers and 30 men of the 37th Foot, 3 officers and 58 men of the 2nd Battalion 25th Foot; 1 cook of the D Brigade R. H. A., and 1 sergeant armourer. There are also 4 wives and 8 children of the C Battery 9th Brigade R. A., and 14 wives and 8 children of the other details—making a total of 1,248 souls on board. We have already published the names of the officers expected by the Malabar.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE AND GENERAL DUTY OFFICERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It has been rumoured for some time that all officers of the General List who fail to pass the higher standard in Hindostani before a certain time will be struck off the strength of the army. I said to Harris that it was only a joke by the press, but it turns out that the author of it is no less a personage than the Secretary of State for India. It seems rather hard, that having been declared fit for the service after a nominal examination, we should now (on second thought, which it has taken nine years to mature) be compelled to pass the highest compulsory lingual test in India. I wonder if the Secretary of State expects or compels Cabby to "perwide Derby winners at six pense a mile." We form, as it were, the tail of the local army, and are the only portion which the Secretary of State can waggle freely; in fact the old Locals have once or twice waggled him. Can any of your readers tell what are our "conditions of appointment"? what, if any, pension we are guaranteed? whether it be possible that we can be waggled off without pensions when the time comes? These questions being unanswered must cause distrust to every one whom they may concern, and they should be decided soon.—

Yours, &c., GENERAL LIST.

Mazagon, 3rd October.

EXPORT OF GRAIN FROM KUTCH AND WAGUR TO RAJPOOTANA.

APPENDED is a translation of a proclamation issued by Maharaja Dhiraj Meerza Maha Rao Shree Pragmuljee Bahadoor of Kutch:—

"Whereas famine still prevails in the Rajpootana States, it is decided, with the view of diminishing the burden of duties on grain imported into that territory, to exempt the export of grain from this country in that direction from the payment of transit duties levied on behalf of this durbar in Kutch and Wagur for the current year. Be it known, therefore, by this proclamation, that no Radaree tax (or transit duties) on account of this durbar will be levied up to Asad* Sood 2nd Sumwut 1927, from any person exporting grain out of this province.—Dated Wednesday the first day of Aso Sood Sumwut 1926, of the Vikram era."

* July 1870.

GIRGAUM POLICE COURT.—4TH NOV.

(Before [illegible] Esq.)

THEFT.—[illegible]ursad Gularry was charged with stealing one gold [illegible] and eight silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 15, belonging to [illegible] Nowla, woman, and was sentenced to receive ten stripes.

LETTING OFF FIREWORKS.—Mahadoo Hunsraj and three others were charged with letting off fireworks in a public street without permission from the Commissioner of Police. Two of the defendants were fined one anna each, and the others two annas each.

TELEGRAPH LINE [illegible]S.

KURRACHEE, 4th, 1-13 P.M.—Cable [illegible]ication perfect to Fao; Turkish line interrup[illegible] Semavah; and the Persian line right to [illegible] Latest dates, from Great Britain, via Turkey, [illegible] October, 4-30 P.M.; via Russia, 30th October, 6-35 [illegible]

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.

THE following dates of private telegrams were received at the Bombay Telegraph Office during the 24 hours ending at 8 o'clock yesterday evening:—

United Kingdom, via Russia, 13th, 20th, 21st, 28th and 29th and 30th October.

Continent of Europe, via Turkey, 22nd October.

,, ,, Russia, 20th and 27th October.

From Alexandria 26th October.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 3rd to 8 P.M. of the 4th November is as follows:—

To Bombay	Max.		Min.	
From Kurrachee	2	14	0	1
,, Calcutta	11	3	0	22
,, Madras	7	36	6	35

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

Undelivered messages in the Bombay Signal Office—

For Manuel DeSouza, pensioner, from Compta.

For Merwanjee Heerajee, from Jowrah.

For Kursondass, Homajee Street, from London.

For Framjee, from Tuticorin.

For Amertheen, Minty Bazar, from Bangalore.

For Cowseedass Chethurbujoodass, care of Baloojee Teress, from Madras.

For Coonooportha Candry Hadjee Mandivie, from Cannanore.

For Vepanjee Hartany, from Calicut.

For Tweedie Campbell, Esq., Malabar Hill, from Guneshkhind.

For Talia Zoman, from London.

FORT POLICE COURT.—4TH NOV.

(Before JOHN CONNON, Esq.)

FURIOUS DRIVING.—Rama Succaram, a coachman, was charged with driving a shigram at the Kalbadevi road yesterday in a manner so rash and negligent as to indicate a want of due regard for the safety of others. Defendant pleaded guilty and was fined five rupees.

ASSAULT.—Abdool Rehmon Elihibux was charged with committing an assault against the person of Ali Khan, and was fined ten rupees, and was also bound over in Rs. 100 to keep the peace towards the complainant for six months. Five rupees out of the fine to go to the complainant.

LETTING OFF FIREWORKS.—Khooshall Thacker and sixteen others were charged with letting off or throwing fireworks (crackers) in a public road without permission from the Commissioner of Police, and were fined one rupee each.—Four other Hindoos were charged with a similar offence, and fined eight annas each.

THEFTS.—Wassantrao Balloo was charged with stealing three pairs of trousers, valued Rs. 12, belonging to Nuckajee Eneshaw, and was on conviction sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for one month.—Sonoo Luxamon was convicted of stealing a goat, belonging to Zoofir Jaffir, and was sentenced to fourteen days' imprisonment.

THE WAY HOME BY THE BRENNER PASS.

IT may not be known to some of our readers that there is an alternative route across the Alps for passengers to London, besides that by Mont Cenis, viz. by the Brenner pass, which is crossed by railway, and regarding which a report was lately submitted by Captain Tyler. In addition to the route via Constantinople and the Danube, we have now, in short, three separate lines of communication between Alexandria and London, via Marseilles, via Mont Cenis, and via the Brenner.

The route via the Brenner, of which we are at present writing, and an excellent report on which appears in the *Engineers' Journal*, might be made the means of a saving of nearly a day and a half to mails and passengers, as compared with the Marseilles route, and a slight saving as compared with that by Mont Cenis, if the continental companies would only bestir themselves. At present only a night is saved, *i. e.* passengers may leave London on Saturday morning, instead of on Friday night, but they will secure the additional advantage of crossing the Channel by day, and saving seventy hours of sea voyage.

This line, which is by Ostend, Ghent, Brussels, Liege, Herbenstal, Cologne, Mayence, Darmstadt, Stuttgard, Augsburg, Munich, Brenner, Verona and Brindisi, is a most interesting one. Though the Alps are crossed at a height of 4,325 feet, the gradients are comparatively easy. The steepest, 1 in 40, "are not more severe than those on the Sommering Pass, over the ghauts on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, or on the Giovi incline in Italy, and are not indeed so severe as some which are constantly worked with heavy traffic in this country, such as the line between Dowlais and Brecon, with 6⅝ miles of 1 in 39, the Lickey incline of 1 in 37, near Bromsgrove, or the Folkestone Harbour incline of 1 in 30, or the Oldham incline of 1 in 27. The curves, which have been most judiciously laid in, are not nearly so sharp as curves over which we run daily in this country, and on many of the railways in London. As regards the liability to obstruction from snow, there may, of course, be delays from time to time during heavy storms, but these are incidents which are not confined to Alpine railways, and it has even happened that the Mediterranean Railway from Paris to Marseilles has been obstructed for 24 hours from this cause. The Brenner Pass does not suffer as much in this respect as many other of the Alpine Passes."

It is proposed to provide sleeping and refreshment carriages for this service. Passengers by Dover and Calais might join the train at Brussels, and by Paris at Stuttgard.—*Indian Examiner*.

DIVORCE FOR THE MILLION.

(*Indian Examiner*.)

WE have always held the opinion that our existing law of divorce is purely transitional in its nature. The moment it is admitted to be a desirable thing that certain acts should be followed by a divorce, it becomes impossible any longer to regard divorce as a thing to be fenced about with unnecessary obstacles. We are not surprised then to see that the press at home is beginning to agitate for cheap divorce. Whether we look upon the law as remedial or deterrent, it is equally obvious that it should be as available to the poor as to the rich. It cannot be said that the hardship and misery which are the general results of connubial infidelity affect the poor, who have no means of avoiding or alleviating them, less than the rich, who can afford to pay for mutual arrangements generally more or less expensive; while certainly if cupidity is one of the causes of infidelity, the temptation to go astray is immensely greater in the case of the poor. Yet, much as the way of divorce has been widened and levelled by late legislation, the boon is still an expensive luxury.

It may be argued that the case is the same with all legal proceedings; and it is no doubt true not only that the Courts are more accessible, but that success in litigation is practically nearer to the rich than to the poor. But with respect to all other proceedings there is, at least, this to be said, that, if the poor cannot afford to go to law so well as the rich, they have also less necessity to do so. Moreover in all civil cases, the expense is more or less proportional to the amount at stake, and, in so far as it is so, falls equally upon poor and rich. But it is very different in the case of divorce. For here the necessity is one to which the poor are as liable as the rich, if not more so; and in the case of both, the object at stake is one and the same, and the expense as great for the one as for the other.

It is something more, however, than cheap divorce for which the public at home are beginning to murmur. There is a growing sense of the cruelty of keeping a man and a woman in such relative positions that they must morally, if not, as too often happens, physically, scratch and tear one another, much as we would tie up together a cat and a dog till one or the other succumbed. One of the reasons urged for making divorce cheap is the cat and dog life the lower orders often live.—It is considered by some classes a very immoral thing to suggest incompatibility, or even to open and serious conflict, as a ground of divorce. But to every one who has the courage to think the question out fairly, there will appear much to be said on both sides of the question. If a woman is less likely to be faithless to a man the more she loves him, or *vice versa*, which it would be hard not to admit, it seems to follow as a necessary consequence that anything which tends to perpetuate a state of mutual disagreement or hatred between a man and a woman, must favour immorality rather than morality. We know as a matter of experience, that in Roman Catholic countries such as Italy, where divorce is absolutely unattainable, except by dispensation, conjugal infidelity is viewed very leniently; and there are not wanting reasons for thinking that the more difficult divorce is made, the greater is likely to be the amount of immorality among the married. But it may be said that the abandonment of old, and the entering into new, connubial relations, is itself immoral, and that it is not rendered less so by being made legal. We will not argue that question. But even if it be admitted that such is the case, we have to set the one kind of immorality against the other.

BILLIARDS.

MR. HUGHES *vs.* MR. MOULE.

WITH considerable satisfaction we hear that Mr. Hughes is sufficiently recovered from his indisposition [illegible] be able to take his part this evening, in the promised [illegible] against Mr. Moule. Mr. Moule is to receive 250, [illegible] thousand, and as he is well known to be an [illegible]er, an exciting contest may be expected, and M[illegible] will have to show all he knows in order to wi[illegible]

The bets at p[illegible]re in favour of the handicapped player, but this is [illegible]y owing to the doubtful form in which Mr. Moule [illegible]ers expect to find Mr. Hughes.—*Englishman*, N[illegible]

THE CARBONIZATION [illegible]RY DISTILLATION SYSTEM OF CONS[illegible]ANCY.

MR. W. R. GILBERT HICKEY, C. E., has publ[illegible] Darjeeling a brief outline of his system, accompa[illegible] with a note on Dry Sewage by Dr. F. J. Mouat, In[illegible]spector General of Jails, Lower Provinces of Bengal. He quotes on his title page two appropriate lines from Shakespeare (who has a word for everything)—

For nought so vile that on the earth doth live
But to the earth some special good doth give.

And in his preface he says—"An experiment on a large scale is about to be made. A system for making Hydrogen gas by projecting superheated steam on to the top of the incandescent poudrette as it lies at the bottom of the retort is glanced at. The system is the Gillard process, which I assisted Mons. Gillard in 1859 to carry out at Holloway near London. Sir Chas. Fox, Sir Macdonald Stephenson, Mr. Twells and other eminent gentlemen visited the works and expressed themselves highly delighted with the gas. I wrote a pamphlet on the subject and had the honor of an interview with the late Lord Canning who took a great interest in it. The only objection he raised was the cost of the charcoal and this is now obviated by using the poudrette as it lies at the bottom of the retort in an incandescent state just after being carbonized."

We append.

DR. MOUAT'S NOTE ON DRY SEWAGE.

THE best and most economical means of disposing of night soil and refuse matters generally is now exciting a large amount of attention throughout the civilized world. A committee of the British Association has been appointed to consider the question, and to gather all available information regarding it from every quarter of the world. From the labours of this committee an authoritative decision will doubtless ere long be obtained.

*By far the most important bearings of the question are those which relate to life and health. Its economic aspect is doubtless of very great value, but cannot for a moment be considered of equal importance with the fatal results that are known to follow the putrefactive fermentation of organic matters generally, and especially of those matters which have been thrown out of the human or animal system.

The sanitary objections to every system of wet or water sewerage in India are, that no amount of dilution will at certain seasons prevent putrefactive fermentation; that this putrefaction causes the development of agencies, gaseous and organic, that are highly injurious to health; that to both of these classes of agencies the production of the most destructive of all diseases is due; that the influence of the high temperature of covered drains in hot climates will increase the destructive powers of those agencies in the greatest degree, and in particular cause the multiplication of countless myriads of organic bodies, such are developed in cholera excreta in particular. On these the transmittability of that disease will probably be found to depend.

No amount of care, skill, and cost in the construction of the Engineering works necessary for a perfect system of water sewerage can possibly prevent the evils enumerated above.

The economic objections to water sewerage appear to be, that the value of the product diminishes in proportion to the dilution of the material; and that sewage matter in a state of putrefaction is somewhat if not entirely unfitted for the fertilization of barren or other soils. At least I gather this to be the view of the authorities whose works I have consulted on the subject. The above objections attain a maximum of development in hot climates.

The sanitary advantages of dry sewage are, that putrefactive fermentation and its products are permanently arrested by some of the methods in use. The economic value is, that all the constituents necessary for healthy vegetation, of which the soil has been robbed in the building up of vegetable bodies, are restored to it in a form well suited for the renewal of vegetation.

The two chief dry methods of sewage are, what is now termed in India*, dry earth conservancy, and Mr. Hickey's plan of carbonization or dry distillation. The advantages of the former are that it needs no expensive appliances, is a perfect deodorizer, and with the aid of vegetation when the refuse matters are returned to the soil, permanently prevents putrefaction. The sanitary and economic advantages are, therefore, very nearly equal. Eminent authorities however and most eminent among them Professors Von Pettenkofer of Munich and Rolleston of Oxford doubt the disinfectant powers of dry earth. I do not share in this doubt, and at the suggestion of my friend Dr. Parkes am about to submit the matter to careful experimental trial, with the aid of Drs. Fawcus and D. D. Cunningham. The latter gentleman has proved the existence in cholera excreta of an animalcule termed Euglenia, which is developed in countless myriads in putrefying cholera material. This animalcule is possessed of such tenacity of life that it may be dried, and apparently, after a length of time, may be restored to full vigour, vitality, and probably undiminished reproductive power by the addition of heat and moisture. The prosecution of this enquiry is of the deepest interest at the present time, when the scientific investigation of Cholera has taken a new start in India, and the crude, unscientific, categorical method of attempting to solve so difficult a problem, is, I hope, about to be abandoned. Facts are wanted and not opinions. The latter exist in abundance, but are really worthless. They leave us after fifty years of experience, in the humiliating position of being nearly as ignorant of the causes and true method of propagation of this dreadful pestilence as we were when it first startled the world in 1817. The one fact that is clearly established, for it is based upon testimony which it is impossible to doubt, is that cholera excreta are only dangerous when putrefaction has commenced. The permanent prevention of this process will thus go far towards extinguishing the disease, if this view be correct, which I do not doubt.

The most efficient of all agents in the development and multiplication of Euglenia will undoubtedly be wet or water sewerage in hot climates. The real destroyer will be the system of dry sewage that immediately and permanently prevents putrefaction.

This brings me to the consideration of Mr. Hickey's plan, which on sanitary grounds I place high above all others. There can be no doubt that the heat sufficient for destructive distillation will disintegrate and destroy the vitality of all organic bodies, animal or vegetable. *In this respect* no other mode of dealing with excreta can approach it. It is absolute and perfect.

I consider Mr. Hickey's views as to the economic value of his plan to be sound and correct. The gas that is produced may either alone by proper purification, or by the aid of simple and efficient contrivances be made as perfect an instrument of street illumination as coal gas. The charcoal in the retorts I know to be an excellent deodorizer, and as it contains most of the fixed chemical constituents of ordure, it *must* be valuable as a manure. The water in the condenser will probably contain those of the volatile products of destructive distillation which are taken up by water. It, therefore, must also be of value for agricultural purposes.

The relative advantages, then, of the two modes of dry sewage I hold to be the following:—

Dry earth containing organic matter is a perfect deodorizer of all excreta, and with aid of vegetation prevents all further chemical change of an injurious nature. Our prison experience in Lower Bengal proves the resultant to be a valuable manure, and the same experience has shown that in some jails which were formerly decimated by cholera, the disease is now nearly unknown. The dry earth system was first introduced by me in some of the prisons under my charge in 1863.

The disadvantages of dry earth are the large quantity that would be required for great cities, and the belief that it does not absolutely prevent the possibility of putrefaction subsequent to burial. The former has been greatly overstated in all the calculation that I have seen. With the use of pug mills and with suitable earth carefully dried and sifted, one-fifth of the quantity estimated would be sufficient for the purpose. When combined with rapid vegetation I am of opinion that no futher chemical change of an injurious nature is possible, however damp the soil may be. Any possible injury would at once be prevented in such lands by subsoil drainage. The complement of the dry earth system is the immediately utilization of the product in cultivation; this is essential to its full success.

I hold, then, that for sanitory and economic uses the dry earth system is best adapted for prisons, barracks, hospitals, and all closely packed *small* communities, for which any but the simplest and least costly mechanical contrivances are unsuited.

For large towns, great railway stations, military cantonments and standing camps, great congregations of human beings, such as are seen at the Hurdwar fair and similar eastern festivals, I consider Mr. Hickey's plan by very far the best that has yet been brought to public notice. The sanitary results are perfect, and can be carried out without the least offence to the senses; the economic products are of immediate commercial value, moderate in bulk and easy of transport.

I have watched Mr. Hickey's experiments from their inception, to their successful practical trial with imperfect apparatus and under every possible disadvantage.

As a Sanitarian I believe that the man who most completely and fully solves the sewage difficulty, will deserve a high place among the benefactors of his race.

In Mr. Hickey's plan I perceive the elements of perfect success: hence my hope that it will be allowed a fair trial on a large scale, under his own immediate personal supervision.

FRED. J. MOUAT, M.D.,
Ins.-Gen. of Jails, Bengal, and formerly Professor of Medicine in the Medical College of Calcutta.

* The plan of the Rev. H. Moule.

"THE peculiarity of Barnard's Electro-Carbonized pen adapts it in particular to rapid writing, effectually preventing the disagreeable result, known to all steel pen writers, of the point of the pen suddenly digging into the paper. We recommend all who are annoyed with bad pens—and who are not?—to procure the Barnard "Carbonized Pens" and try them for themselves, for they are their own best recommendation."—*London Morning Post*.

THE SOONDERBUNS.

WE understand that the s. s. Pilot which left town on Monday last (Oct. 25) and was reported in Channel Creek the same day, has been despatched by the Messrs. Apcar on another cruise in search of the wreck of the Thunder. As she took down Captain Rodgers, who formerly commanded the Thunder, it is probable that as far as that vessel is concerned the search will be to a certain extent decisive. The searchers deserve success, if it is only for the energy and perseverance they have displayed in sifting the information given them.

The finding of the Thunder is, however, but a portion of the problem to be solved on the sea face of the Soonderbuns.—*Englishman*.

SIR HUGH WHEELER'S MISSING DAUGHTER.

THE *Englishman* comments as follows on the story narrated by its Calcutta contemporary:—On Saturday morning Calcutta was entertained with a thrilling ro[illegible]ance, in editorial type, of the discovery, in the harem [illegible] Rajah, of one of the daughters of the late unfortu[illegible] Hugh Wheeler. The story, stripped of its gar[illegible] writing, is exactly the same as one told in 1859, a[illegible]ich for a considerable period went the round of th[illegible]n and Home papers. As related by our contempor[illegible]ere is certainly a little more circumstantiality [illegible]d. We are favoured with the information [illegible]entleman who discovered the unfortunate [illegible] C——, "an official of high position," and [illegible]ade the discovery "near a village called S[illegible]on these valuable details our contemporary lau[illegible]th in a high moral and literary style. The s[illegible]self we may dismiss without remark, except an expr[illegible]f regret that an idle tale of ten years ago, should [illegible]suscitated, which can have no other result, tha[illegible] of opening afresh the wounded feelings of the surv[illegible] friends of the unfortunate lady. To say nothing [illegible] the remarkable ease with which Mr. C—— appears to have opened a correspondence with an inmate of a Rajah's harem, and of the rapidity and frankness of the reply to his inquiries, the story is one not likely to obtain credence with any but the extremely ignorant. By the Government, and private individuals, every attempt was made to test the truth of the tale, when first told, so many years ago, and the result was the conviction that the unhappy lady perished in, or immediately after, the massacre at Cawnpore. So it is not with the tale, but with the manner of telling it, that we are concerned. We are profound admirers of the dramatic art, and it is gratifying to find that we have a master of it amongst us.

SOMETHING LIKE A DISCOVERY.

To the eccentricities of genius there is no end. A Swedish savant has discovered the secret of living for ever, including sundry naps extending each over a century or so. The name of this remarkable man is Grusselbach—Professor Grusselbach, to give him his due title. There are, as every body knows, two kinds of mummies—the one disembowelled, the other still "undrawn." The former, as we learn from the Professor, are undoubtedly dead—not so the latter; these are only asleep. The Egyptians, it seems, were acquainted with a narcotic that would induce a state of coma, that might last for one of the four seasons, or for a cycle. It might be for years, or it might be for ever, the apparent suspension of vitality depending for its duration upon the exhibition of a drug of entirely opposite qualities. Until the present time this mystery has remained unsolved, and consequently some hundreds of Cheops' contemporaries have slept on all these ages, utterly unconscious of the din and racket that have been going on over their heads, throughout all the intervening ages. The secret was somehow lost, and thus the gentlemen with bowels have, to all intents and purposes, been as dead as those who were relieved of their internal apparatus. But now, in the fullness of time, it has been revealed to this Swedish philosopher by what means a mortal being may be lulled to sleep for an indefinite period, and then as suddenly restored to life and motion by the sprinkling of a few drops of a marvellous elixir. As yet Professor Grusselbach has experimentalised only on vile subjects, to wit, on snakes, but with such perfect success that he has petitioned his Government to deliver into his hands the first criminal condemned to death, in which case he undertakes to produce such an "exposition of sleep," that for two whole years the "subject" shall be insensible to pain or suffering, but shall then be restored to animation by the application of the elixir. It may possibly be suggested that no more satisfactory proof need be demanded than the resuscitation of one of the swathed and swaddled figures who have slumbered so patiently for the last three thousand years, but the Professor is more proud of his narcotic than of his sleep dispeller, and philosophers must be allowed to take their own way in benefiting mankind. Besides, the soporific is likely to be in considerably greater request than its antidote, so long as property is a matter of inheritance, in opposition to the teachings of the International Congress of Basle.—*Englishman*.

THE ABYSSINIAN MEDAL.

THE medals for the Abyssinian campaign are now being struck at the Mint. The design is of no great beauty, the obverse side being of the usual character, while the reverse is entirely plain in the centre, leaving space for an inscription. The outer portion of the same side is deadened, and the letters of the word Abyssinia placed in a series of vandykes round this outer circle. It is expected that the medals will be ready for issue before the expiration of the year.—*United Service Gazette*.

A PARISIAN FARCE ON AN INDIAN SUBJECT.

APROPOS to the farce *the Rajah de Mysore* this is the plot of it:—

Madapolam, Rajah de Mysore, was disconsolate because he was not immortal; and he ordered his doctor, Madras, to make him swallow immortality in a pill, or in a beverage, on pain of decapitation or impalement, as he chose. The doctor finding it difficult to decide which he preferred of the two deaths, consulted the Princess Visapour, mother-in-law of this Hindoo Schaahabam, and he made the pill according to the ordinance, seasoned with a few grains of opium in his pipe. The Rajah awoke, enveloped in sheets of spiders web, and a mushroom planted on his nose.

He rang for his Ministers and mummies strayed in, shrivelled and shrunk to the size of children. They told him that he had slept eighteen years, and that when he awoke from that slumber he would swallow all eternity! Already sobered from his fool-hardy desire, Madapolam learned also that his mother-in-law had swallowed the second pill, and would accompany him all along his steeple-chase journey for centuries. This time the Rajah was completely cured of his wish for immortality, and dreamed of suicide, and would even like to be transported to the country of the Ephemeses, in the Paudre de Perlimpinpin. To finish, he was told that he was mystified, and no harm was done except that he had been terribly frightened.—*Paris Letter*.

CAPTAIN HOARE'S ATMOSPHERIC RAILWAY.

WHETHER it be possible to resuscitate anything so utterly defunct as the atmospheric railway remains to be seen. Things which were dreams to our forefathers have become realities in our days, and topics which never entered into their wildest speculations are seriously discussed by the wisest and sanest men of this age. The one thing that always makes an Englishman most intractable is the loss of money, and past pecuniary misfortunes are undoubtedly the greatest barrier to the resurrection of the Croydon pneumatic tube in any form whatever, however promising its mechanical principles. Still, however, one sense of justice as well as generosity, does not permit the long-continued patient efforts of Captain Hoare to be passed over in silence. We all know why the atmospheric railway was condemned, why its practical existence was terminated. The pipe would leak; the valve over the longitudinal slit for the passage of the piston-rod could not be kept closed and air-tight. No other reason was, so far as we remember, assigned. Now, if Captain Hoare has found out, as he says he has, a true air-tight valve, he has accomplished the main necessary for a successful revival. In the subterranean lines of this metropolis particularly, such a cleanly, innocuous, vapourless, noiseless transit, would be an inestimable boon, if the traffic could be carried on as expeditiously, as securely, as certainly as it is at present. We will not say either that transmit through the fresh and open country would not be more enjoyable for a greater freedom from dust, steam, and smoke. But we doubt, before even we can hope, that any atmospheric system will do what its enthusiastic devotees so ardently desire and so hopefully predict.

Captain Hoare's valve is a strap of vulcanised india-rubber strengthened with canvas and covered with plates of iron each ⅛th inch thick, and 3 inches long. It works independently of the pneumatic tube, lying in recesses on each side of the opening. The weight of these plates keeps the strap in its seat. The machinery to lift it, to allow the air to act directly on the piston, and to lay the valve again is simple, and so far as little liable as may be to get out of order. There are three rollers, each four inches in diameter, two of which ride within the recesses at the sides of the slot, and the third one rides upon and between these two. The consequence is that the upper roller over which the strap valve passes has a rotation imparted to it which prevents any friction or strain upon the valve.

There is an arrangement also by which the valve strap is divided into lengths of 50 feet to allow of any damaged portion being quickly replaced; the exhausts are to be limited to 10 or 15 miles of tube, and the patentee has devised means for allowing the trains to run over from one exhaust to the other without stopping, the transference from the sidings and junctions being by the simple means of switches.

As we have remarked, Captain Hoare's plan is simple and ingenious, more than this we cannot say until it has had somewhere a practical trial on the true scale of our everyday railway traffic.—*Standard*.

MEDICAL SUPERSTITIONS.

DR. ROBERT LIVEING, in his inaugural address at the Middlesex Hospital on Oct. 2, remarked that if they looked back to the history of medicine they would not fail to be struck by the fact that superstition and the art of healing went hand in hand. Priests and physicians, if not identical, were in league with each other. Circe and Æsculapius were children of the same parent. In other words, a propensity had always existed to shroud remedial agents and modes of treatment in mystery, to attribute to unnatural and improbable causes results which were really natural and probable, and to excite the superstitions of the sufferers by charms and incantations. Every substance whose origin was involved in obscurity had been eagerly employed in curing disease. They had but to open one of the old works on medicine, and they read of a thousand vile compounds as certain specifics for diseases. Vogel said that "a toad roasted alive in an earthenware pot, and dried in an oven moderately heated" was an unfailing cure for the gout. Precious stones and innumerable charms had from the earliest times been worn to allay pain, and ward off infection. The very virtues of plants were supposed to be subject to planetary influence, and to depend more on the beneficence of the star under whose ascendancy they were gathered than on the properties of the plants themselves. It was not until the reign of George I. that touching for the evil, as it was called, was discontinued. Before this, however, people began to see the folly of such a proceeding, for it was the duty of the Royal physicians and surgeons to choose only those patients who showed a tendency towards recovery. (Laughter.) All this they might call harmless superstition, but it had often led to serious results, and had tended more than anything else to impede the progress of medical science, and to prevent the adoption of those remedial measures which were the dictates of common sense. It had led mankind to attribute severe epidemics to the wrath of Heaven, or the influence of the stars, instead of to their true causes. The famous plague of London was supposed to have had some such origin, and the educated writer of that period said, "One cause of breeding the pestilence is the corruption of the air, which was occasioned by the influence of the stars, by the aspects, conjunctions, and oppositions of the planets, by the eclipses of the sun and moon, and by consequences of the comets." Our forefathers, instead of trying to investigate the cause of this fatal epidemic, [illegible] down to gaze at the stars, and pray Heaven to ward [illegible] pestilence that was chiefly of their own making.

NO[illegible]G NEW UNDER THE SUN.

DID anybo[illegible] invent anything? We pause for a reply, and we ha[illegible] doubt that some thousands of inventive geniuses a[illegible]dy to come forward and assert that they have inv[illegible] all kinds of things. But we may modify our query[illegible]id ever anybody invent anything which had not bee[illegible]nted before? We think not. A French tambour [illegible] for embroidering gloves was in use twenty years be[illegible]he first American patent for a sewing machine wa[illegible] out; and in the first Parliamentary report on va[illegible]tion it is stated that the practice of inoculation w[illegible]w-pox had been known and practised in large dairy f[illegible] before the time of Jenner. Here we have a Cap[illegible] the 20th Regiment writing to a contemporary to [illegible] that the suggestion of utilising the soldier's knapsack as a means of defence by facing it with steel, and so converting it into a shield, is originally due to the Frenchman, M. Baudet. The gallant Captain declares that the honour of the invention belongs to an English officer, Major Bocton, who, so far back as last August, submitted to her Majesty's Government the plan of a knapsack which was to act as a defence against musketry fire. It was to be strengthened by a steel plate in the form of a spade, the handle being detached and slung on the soldier's shoulders, and the whole when put together was to be used in throwing up entrenchments. Perhaps M. Baudet and Major Bocton were simultaneously struck with the same happy idea; perhaps during the four years of the American civil war the Federal soldiers often used their knapsacks as shields; perhaps the device was not unknown to the warriors of Malborough and Turenne. What is absolutely new? The Captain in the 20th speaks of Major Bocton as the "inventor of the present system of military telegraphy." Well; one of the most prominent features in that system is the employment of "flashing signals" at night. Those same "flashing signals" were used two hundred and seventy years ago by Captain John Smith, the husband of Pocahontas, Princess of Virginia. Again, we learn from an Austrian newspaper, that an Italian named Muratori has invented a substitute for armour plates, in the shape of a kind of felt, composed of tough and elastic ingredients melted, and poured into moulds. Experiments have proved, it is said, that cuirasses made of this substance cannot be penetrated by the thrust of a bayonet or by the cut of a sabre, and even a Chassepot bullet has only pierced it at a very short range. The invention seems decidedly clever; but has Signor Muratori ever seen the shields and bucklers lined with thick layers of black felt in the arsenal at Venice? Has he ever read in "Peveril of the Peak" the description of that timorous Justice of the Peace in the time of the Popish Plot who went about in a complete suit of armour, made not of iron, but of wadded silk? Thus, every invention is met by a claim of priority; and the best authority on invention that ever existed, King Solomon, remarked that there was nothing new under the sun.—*Daily Telegraph*.

THE POLITICAL TESTAMENT OF FUAD PASHA, ADDRESSED TO THE SULTAN.

THE *Levant Herald* has published a long document under this title, which, it says, is of the very highest interest. We take the following passages from the alleged testament:—

Nice, Jan. 3, 1869.

Sire,—I have but a few days, perhaps only a few hours more to live, and I wish to devote them to the accomplishment of a sacred duty. I desire to lay at the feet of your Majesty the expression of my last ideas,—sad ideas, the bitter fruit of a long and unhappy career. When this writing shall be placed under your Majesty's eyes I shall no longer be of this world. On this occasion, therefore, you may listen to me without mistrust. The voice from a tomb is always sincere. God has entrusted you with a mission as glorious as it is full of perils. In order to accomplish it worthily your Majesty must endeavour to fully realise one great and painful truth: The Empire of the Osmanlis is in danger. The rapid progress of our neighbours, and the inconceivable faults of our ancestors, have placed us at the present day in an extremely critical position; and, in order to obviate a terrible catastrophe, your Majesty is bound to break with a past world and to guide us towards new destinies. Some ignorant patriots seek to make you believe that with our ancient means we can re-establish our ancient greatness. A fatal error! an unpardonable illusion! True, if our neighbours remained still in the same state as in the days of our forefathers, our former means might have sufficed to render your Majesty the arbitor of Europe. But, alas! our European neighbours are far from being what they were. For the last two centuries they have all been moving forward, and all have left us far behind. Certainly, we also have made progress. Your actual government is much more enlightened and possesses much greater resources than that of your ancestors. But, unhappily, this relative superiority is far from sufficing for the requirements of our age. . . . .

Happily this first law of our nature is in entire conformity with the spirit of the Mussulman religion. For Islamism combines all true doctrines which have for their essential object the progress of the world and the perfecting of humanity. Those who would assume, in the name of that religion, to enchain the onward march of our society, far from being Mussulmans, are but insensate unbelievers. All other religions are bound up with dogmas and unchangeable principles which are so many barriers against the progress of the human mind. Islamism alone, free from all the trammels of mysteries and infallible Churches, renders it our sacred duty to advance with the world, to develope all our intellectual faculties to the utmost, and to seek instruction and the light of science, not in Arabia, not amongst Mussulman nations solely, but abroad, in China, to the furthest confines of the globe. . . . .

. . Thus, nothing prevents us from borrowing the new laws and the new appliances invented by Europe. I have studied our religion sufficiently to discern its true spirit. I have my head still clear enough to weigh the value of my ideas; and assuredly it is not at the moment in which I am about to abandon life in order to present myself before the Supreme Judge of the Universe that I would venture to betray my Sovereign, my country, and my creed. I assure you then, with the most profound conviction, that in all these institutions of which Europe gives us the example, there is nothing, absolutely nothing, contrary to the spirit of our religion. . .

. . . The indifference of England to the events of Central Asia astonishes and alarms me. What alarms me most, however, is the considerable change with the pacification of the Caucasian provinces has brought about in the position of Russia. To me it is beyond doubt, that in any future events the most serious attacks of the Russians will be directed against our provinces of Asia Minor. Your Majesty, therefore, should strive unintermittingly to organise our forces. Who knows if our allies will always be free to come in time to our aid? A domestic quarrel in Europe, and a Bismark in Russia, might change the face of the world. I can conceive of many acts of folly of all governments; it is even one of their prerogatives to commit them. But I confess I have been unable to fathom the profound wisdom of the governments which, with such strange indifference, permits the most frightful despotism in the world to put itself at the head of a hundred million barbarians, and arm them with all the appliances of civilisation; to swallow up at every step provinces and kingdoms as large as France; and while it hems in Asia with its arms, and, on the other hand, undermines Europe by the agency of Panslavism, comes forward periodically protesting its love for peace, and its sincere resolution no more to seek for further conquests. . . . . I know that the greater part of our Mussulmans will curse me as a *ghiaour* and an enemy of our religion. I forgive their anger, for they can understand neither my sentiments nor my language. They will one day come to know that I, a *ghiaour*, an "impious innovator," have been much more religious, much more truly a Mussulman, than the ignorant zealots who have covered me with their maledictions. They will recognise, but unhappily too late, that I have striven more than any other martyr to save the religion and the empire which they would have led to an inevitable ruin. The first law of every institution, human or divine, is the law of self-preservation. And, in all our reforms, what have I sought but the preservation of Islam? Only that, instead of seeking it in blind submission to ancient prejudices, I have endeavoured to find it in those luminous paths which the God himself of Islam has traced before us, as he has traced them before all the nations of the earth. My weak and trembling hand refuses to proceed further. In concluding these lines, I beg your Majesty will deign to give your attention to the dying words of an unhappy servant, who, in the midst of human weakness, always loved his fellow-men, laboured constantly to accomplish all the good in his power, and who now, broken under the weight of his responsibility, quits the world without regret, and dies a resigned Mussulman, delivering up his soul to the Supreme Judge, who is at once compassionate and merciful.

[The nephew of Fuad Pacha at Constantinople denies the genuineness of the document, but the *Levant Herald* maintains its belief in it.]

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

A STATE SECRET.

The generally received opinion has been that the fondness which the Queen has so long and so steadfastly manifested for the North had its origin, in the first instance, in the profound admiration her late Consort had conceived for Scott's novels, and his delight at realising the associations they inspired. It seems, however, that this is not the case. We are indebted to a correspondent of the *Northern Ensign* for the true explanation. He asks—"Why, by the way, had she (the Queen) ever a Highland residence? Palmerston—a man that every lover of his country, every lover of liberty, must love—insisted, in fact *commanded*, a Highland residence for the time; and he enforced his argument on the reluctant Queen by his resistless logic:—'The men who would not betray Charles Stuart, when a heavy price was set on his head, will, if necessary, shed the last drop of their blood for you.' When he got her in the North, and knew that she was safe there, did he or did he not order Lord Cowley, a statesman I love, to call upon the now dying Emperor of France, and deliver a certain peculiar message?" A momentous state secret is dimly alluded to in the last sentence. Why, for the sake of posterity, if for no other reason, does this correspondent not say more? Sir Henry Bulwer is engaged on a biography of Lord Palmerston; let him see to it that he does not mar the completeness of his work by withholding the fullest explanation of this important and hitherto unknown circumstance.—*London Scotsman.*

THE PRINCESS OF WALES AND THE DRAMA.

According to the London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*, Mr. Boucicault, learning that the Princess of Wales was coming to the first representation of his new play, *Lost at Sea*, thought he had better prepare her Royal Highness for the great melodramatic shocks of that piece by "respectfully apprising the Prince that it contained a scene somewhat more startling than usual, and that he should be grieved if it were to cause any pain or uneasiness to the Princess in her delicate state of health." In reply, Mr. Boucicault was informed that the Princess had made up her min[illegible] to be amused, and not to be frightened by the dr[illegible]. Mr. Boucicault would seem to have been [illegible] Shakespeare lately. We know that when N[illegible]tom was about to act in *Pyramus and T[illegible]* before the Duke and the ladies of the Court, [illegible]ared very much to frighten the latter. Some [illegible] was to come forward and say, "Ladies, or fair l[illegible] I would wish you, or I would request you, or [illegible] entreat you, not to fear, not to tremble, [illegible] for yours." Mr. Boucicault is even more lo[illegible] careful than Nick Bottom, although he mi[illegible]e followed the same device, and explained th[illegible] only "disfigured" a fire, or what not; but the[illegible] a compliment, by the other course, he pays [illegible] powers of a sensation dramatist! Why s[illegible] he limit his compassion to members of the Ro[illegible]ily? Why not advertise that "ladies in d[illegible]e health had better remain away from the Adel[illegible] the new drama was only written for women of [illegible] constitutions?" We trust Mr. Boucicault [illegible] satisfied with the genial response to his good-[illegible]tured caution. The Princess had made up her mind to be "amused," and to defy the terrors of *Lost at Sea*. To be "amused!" Well, this, at least, is a better spirit in which to accept the entertainment than that in which Hippolyta took *Pyramus and Thisbe*, although it seems to us that Bottom the Weaver and Mr. Boucicault made the same sort of mistake in estimating the effect of their respective performances.—*Daily News*, Oct. 6.

THE SECRET OF THE AURORA.

(*Spectator*, Oct. 9.)

Men of science have long felt that a strange secret lay hidden in the brilliant folds of the Aurora. The magic arch, with its pointed streamers, shifting silently but swiftly across the heavens, pulsating mysteriously as though illuminated by the fitfully changing glow of some concealed furnace, and rendered surpassingly beautiful by the brillancy of its colours, had always had strange charms for men of thoughtful mind. And gradually a series of laborious researches had revealed the laws which associate this beautiful apparition with disturbances affecting the economy of our whole earth, and not indistinctly connected with the habitudes of the solar system itself. But recently a discovery has been made which is even more remarkable than any which had before rewarded the labours of physicists,—a discovery at once instructive and perplexing, revealing a bond of union between the aurora and a phenomenon hitherto thought to be quite different in character, but leaving us still to learn what the exact nature of that bond of union may be. Let us consider what had been learned respecting auroral displays and their relation to the earth's economy.

We had occasion recently to point out that a sudden disturbance in the sun in 1859 had been presently followed by intense magnetic action, the whole electric system of the earth quivering, so to speak, under the influence of the solar forces educed by the disturbance. And we mentioned that amongst the signs of this magnetic action brilliant displays of the auroral streamers had been witnessed in both hemispheres on the night following the solar disturbance. This circumstance teaches us the true character of the aurora as strikingly as any which astronomers and physicists had patiently been gathering together during the past half century. We learn at once that a relation subsists between the aurora, terrestrial magnetism, and the central luminary of our scheme.

And even if we were to pause here, we should have learned enough to indicate the significance and importance of the aurora. Our earth, we may be sure, is not the only recipient of that mystic influence which rouses into activity the phenomena we term magnetic. Over the whole realm which it rules, the central orb sends forth the strange electric impulses. When our skies are illuminated by the magic streamers, we may be sure that those of Venus and of Mars, of Jupiter and of Saturn, nay, even the skies of those unseen orbs which travel far about in space beyond the paths of Uranus and Neptune, are lit up with auroral displays. When once it has been shown that we owe our auroras to solar action, we recognize the cosmical character of the display, and that, in a sense, the terrestrial magnetism on which it depends is a bond of affinity between our earth and its sister orbs.

But while we were thus taught the true significance of the aurora, we were left in doubt as to the way in which the solar action aroused the electric luminosity in the upper regions of our air. We could not even tell at what elevation the light was suspended above our earth. The most eminent physicists differed in their views as to the possibility of learning where the magic streamers really wave, when we see them most distinctly. While Arago had held that to attempt to measure the height of the aurora was as futile as to attempt to measure the height of a rainbow, Sir John Herschel considered that precisely the same laws of measurement might be applied to the aurora as to any object raised high above the earth.

One point, however, was well determined. The auroral lights are undoubtedly to be ascribed to electric action taking place at a very considerable height, where the air is very rare indeed. It became, therefore, a question whether anything could be learned by analyzing the auroral light, as to the condition of that particular part of our atmosphere in which the electric action takes place.

Spectroscopic analysis, that strange and powerful mode of research which has revealed so many unlooked-for facts, was accordingly applied to the light of a brilliant aurora. The result was rather surprising. Instead of a rainbow-coloured streak of light, such as would have appeared if the aurora were due to the existence of particles excited to luminosity by electric action, a single line of coloured light appeared. This indicated that the light is due to the incandescence of some gas through which the electric discharges in upper air take place. But this was not the circumstance which attracted surprise. Rather, this was to have been looked for. It was the *position* of the line which astonished our physicists. If the gas had been one which chemists are acquainted with, the bright line would have occupied the position proper to that gas, and would at once have indicated its nature. But there is no known element whose spectrum has a bright line where this one appeared. The observation has been repeated over and over again, by Angström, by Otto Struve, and recently by Mr. Plummer, always with the same result,—we cannot tell what the substance may be to whose incandescence or luminosity the aurora owes its brilliancy.

But now a most remarkable discovery has been effected. Angström has found that the mysterious line of the auroral spectrum exists in the spectrum of another object which had been thought to be wholly different in character. Ever since its discovery by Cassini, the zodiacal light has been an object of interest to astronomers. Gradually a theory had been formed respecting it, which had been sanctioned by the authority of such men as Humboldt and Sir John Herschel. It was held that this appearance is due to the light reflected from a multitude of minute cosmical bodies travelling around the sun with the orbit of our earth.

This theory had never been tested by spectroscopic analysis. Indeed, the zodiacal light shines so faintly that it was hardly hoped that its spectrum could be rendered visible. But it was confidently anticipated that if the zodiacal light ever were thus analyzed, its spectrum would be that which the theory required,—that is, a very faint reproduction of the common solar spectrum.

Now, at length, we hear from Angström that the spectrum of the zodiacal light has been observed, and instead of being, as had been expected, a faint rainbow-coloured streak, it presents but a single line. *That line is the same that we see in the spectrum of the aurora!* In other words, the light of the zodiacal gleam and that of the auroral streamers are due to the same sort of electric discharge taking place in the same medium.

Without pretending to further intrepret this startling result, we may indicate the promise it affords of explaining a number of phenomena which have long seemed most perlexing. When once we recognize the fact that electric action is effective in producing any of the celestial lights, we have a resource available to remove many difficulties. Astronomers were asking how comets, for example, could exhibit the spectrum of the incandescent vapour of carbon,—that is, a spectrum indicative of the most intense heat, when, as in the case of Winnecke's comet (whose spectrum was of this nature), they were farther from the sun than the earth is. The action of the sun in exciting electrical discharges would be quite sufficient to account for this and similar phenomena. Again, it has been long recognized that the peculiarities of comets' tails seem only explicable as due to electrical action; but astronomers were unwilling to adopt such a theory without some positive evidence in its favour. We now have such evidence; and it is most probable that the first long-tailed comet which is submitted to spectroscopic analysis will establish the view which Euler put forth more than half a century ago, that comets' tails have something in common with the aurora and the zodiacal right. It would indeed be strange if three of the most mysterious phenomena with which men of science are acquainted should find their explanation simultaneously.

IRON ARMOUR PLATES SUPERSEDED.

The Austrian review, *Archives of the Marine*, announces that an Italian, called Muratori, has offered to sell to the Emperor Napoleon the secret of a composition intended to neutralise the destructive effects of the new weapons, the principal component of which is a sort of felt, mixed with various other substances, and thus transformed into a compact and adhesive mass. This felt, after being kneaded by powerful machines, then made liquid, and finally cooled, will resist, it is said, even at a short distance, as has been proved by experiment, rifle and pistol balls, bayonet thrusts, and sabre strokes. A Chassepot rifle ball, at a distance of rather more than half the range of that weapon, cannot pierce a cuirass made of this material, which is said to be well adapted for covering the hulls of ships-of-war, as a substitute for the heavy and costly iron and steel at present employed. The felt-plates, besides, possess the advantage that, unlike those made of metal, instead of being broken to pieces by a cannon ball, they yield to the impact, and the holes made by the shot close of themselves, as if the felt were so much India-rubber. We are further told that the composition does not cost much more than the fourth part of the price of steel and iron.

THE LATE LORD JUSTICE CLERK.

The people residing on the estates of Glenalm[illegible] the Cairnies—says the *Dundee Advertiser* i[illegible]ing the funeral of Mr. Patton, which was cond[illegible]rivately on 28th September—have not yet reali[illegible] the fact that in less than four weeks they [illegible]been deprived of their lairds. Both gentl[illegible]particularly the brother of Lord Glenalmon[illegible]uiet and retired in their manners and h[illegible]both were highly esteemed by all resi[illegible] districts, and their sudden and unexpe[illegible] is deeply deplored. Lord Glenalmon[illegible] active interest in the education of [illegible] residing on his own and neighbouring[illegible] and the scheme he recently announced [illegible] Town Council of Perth for having competi[illegible]minations in nearly all branches of educa[illegible]tween the scholars attending all the schools in [illegible]nties of Perth and Clackmannan showed [illegible] contemplated extending his influence in that di[illegible]on beyond his own immediate neighbourhood. This examination was fixed by his Lordship (who was to give valuable prizes to the most successful scholars) to come off in the Perth Seminaries in August next. His Lordship has left no issue, and Mr. Thomas Patton, his brother, was never married. The estates, it is supposed, will now fall into the hands of Miss Patton, sister of the deceased—an aged lady who resides in Rose Terrace, Perth. The widow of Lord Glenalmond, who is still residing in Fifeshire, has, we believe, been granted a life rent of The Cairnies.

The same paper says that the scene of the Lord Justice Clerk's death "has been visited during the past few days by numerous snobs, who have, bit by bit, carried off nearly the whole of the ash sapling on the branch of which traces of blood-stained fingers were found."

ROMANCE AND CRIME.

At the Birmingham Police Court, on Saturday, Oct. 2, a young woman, whose maiden name is Fanny Callaghan, was charged with forgery, bigamy, and attempted murder, with minor offences, such as fraudulently obtaining goods. According to the allegations of the police, in December last the prisoner induced a respectable young man, Benjamin Baker, to marry her, she representing that she was heiress to a large property. She produced a sham will, under which she alleged she was to receive a large sum from a relative. Baker discovered the swindle, and, a separation following, he went to America. Before he left the country, his faithless wife was setting a trap to catch another husband; and in this way, by the favourite bait of a forged will and forged letters in support of her assertions, she was only too successful. This time she found her victim by replying to an advertisement for a housekeeper, and, being young and prepossessing, she became the successful candidate, entering the house of Mr. Walter H. Stockwell, grocer, residing in Belgrave-road, Birmingham. Her master was informed that she had become heiress to nearly £2,000 and a small estate at Tixall, Staffordshire, by the death of William Henry Chetwynd, a member of the country family of that name. She advised Stockwell, who had doubts about the matter, to write to Lichfield Probate Court for a copy of the will, which he did; but it appears that the correspondence was taken charge of by the artful housekeeper, through whose hands it passed. In due time a document, purporting to be a copy of the will of William Henry Chetwynd, arrived in an envelope bearing the Lichfield postmark. This document, which is a curious one, is on the face of it a forgery. The prisoner, as legatee, is mentioned by a name which she acquired on her first marriage, some years after the date of the supposed will. Mr. Stockwell was, however, satisfied with the document, and agreed to a marriage, which was celebrated at Old Edgbaston parish church on July 22 of this year. This marriage was bigamous on the part of the prisoner, her husband being alive and well in America. The career of swindling was continued until Callaghan obtained £104 worth of jewellery from a Birmingham jeweller on the strength of the supposed will. She was concocting another legacy, which she said amounted to £15,000, left by a Mrs. Moss, of Gnosall, Staffordshire, when Mr. Stockwell's suspicions became aroused, and he was about to set out to make enquiries when he was seized with violent illness, having, it was alleged, been drugged by the prisoner, who had made arrangements for flight with a quantity of property. A remand was granted for the completion of the evidence.

DIOCESAN ORGANIZATION.

[Paper read at the Liverpool Church Congress, 5th October 1869, by Archdeacon Pollock, of Chester.]

The church within the diocese has in a sense reached the full dimensions demanded by the apostolic type. There, as in Crete or Ephesus, you have a baptised community, under one chief pastor; and there are also two other orders in the ministry, duly subordinated to him, and sharing with him the oversight of the flock. It follows that, in the sense indicated, the orginisation of a diocese is the organisation of a church. It follows further that the task entrusted to me is to propose some scheme which shall fully embrace this unit Church in all her orders and administrations, which shall find work for "every member of the same in his vocation and ministry, according to the measure of the gift of Christ;" and which shall bind all together in adjusted and harmonious action. This, I suppose, is what is meant by "diocesan organisation." To begin, then, with the parish, which is the unit of the diocese, as the diocese is the unit of the Church at large. One has nothing to say about the incumbent, except this only, to plead for him very earnestly that, surrounded as he is by spiritual necessity on the one hand, and by Christ's body on the other, he shall never be expected to bear the burden of that necessity alone. I do not mean that he must needs have what we call a "curate." He may, or may not, want help in the public administration of the Word and Sacraments. But I do mean that, whether or no, he does want other help which should be supplied from the Church around him. And first, let it be open to him to nominate to the bishop for admission to the orders of a deacon one or more of his parishioners, as it may be. Let these be men of approved personal piety, and capable of expounding Holy Scripture, if not with critical scholarship, yet with practical power and truth. Let them be *unpaid* labourers; and while they bestow enough of time on spiritual work to justify their ordination, let them also pursue their habitual secular occupation. Let them not be supposed to proceed to higher orders, and let them rarely do so; but let them pray and preach, not indeed in the Church, but in the school, or the cottage, or wherever else they can find an audience, and so long only as they hold the licence of the bishop and the nomination of the incumbent of the parish. By this means you would raise up to us the voluntary services of a vast number of able and faithful men in various grades of society, who are now either wholly lost to the work of God, or else are drifting away into other communions where such work is found for them. Then go a step further. In every parish let there be a society of lay helpers. Gather in all who offer themselves being worthy, and assign their duties by their gifts. From them take the superintendents and teachers of your Sunday schools, your night schools, your adult classes—male and female. Among them distribute the management of your lending library, your penny bank, your clothing fund, your several religious and charitable institutions. Out of these select your choristers, and not, it may be, from the hirelings of the free concert room. Send some of them to visit the sick, some to seek out and arouse the whole. Institute especially a body of female helpers—you may call them "Deaconesses" or what you please—who shall fulfil all woman's mission of pity and love and thrift in all its gracious ministrations. Imagine all this done, and why not? It is being done, more or less, in many a Dissenting community. But what a change would have passed upon us! We should no longer hear of men struggling single-handed with their thousands and tens of thousands. But it would be the Church at large in each place, in all her converted members, whether pastors or people, which would deal with the destitution around her. We should be no longer trading with a mere fraction of our spiritual capital: no longer fighting the Lord's battle with one hand tied behind our back. The body of Christ would no more be stunted of its growth for lack of "that which every joint supplieth," but "the effectual working in the measure of every part" would "make increase of the body unto the edifying of itself in love." Need I say here that this is not my scheme, nor have I it "of men, neither by man." It is God's own scheme of Church organization. From the parish to the rural deanery. No other officer of the Church, after the bishop himself, can render her more effective service than the rural dean. Not only has he the power, as I believe, above all others, to secure the repair of the fabric and the due supply of the requisites of Divine service—through his facilities, I mean, for the greater persistency of demand and frequency of visitation—but still further, if he be the right man for the post, a man of worth and weight—wise, unassuming, and conciliatory—he will soon become the natural centre of the clergy round him. Through him the bishop will often consult with them, and he will gather and return their suffrages. And while under his presidency they meet in chapter twice at least yearly, or perhaps in each Ember week, many a prejudice will be abandoned, many a jealousy will give way, many a good work will be set on foot, at once the cement and fruit of brotherly love and unity. But here again it will be a grave error if the clergy work alone. Call in the laity by all means, if not to the ruridecanal chapter, yet to the ruridecanal meeting. Send two delegates, being communicants, from every parish or ecclesiastical district, elected by the whole congregation; or if no election is made accept the churchwardens, or two of them as delegates. Discuss practical questions, sent down, if possible, by the bishop. Take the votes of the clergy and laity separately; and unless a majority in each order be obtained, together with the vote of the president, record no resolution. On the other hand, if a resolution is taken, let no man be considered bound, even morally, to any course or sentiment to which he has not directly pledged himself. Set up such a council chamber for the Church in every deanery, and her hold upon the country will be increased a thousand-fold. Every parish will have its acknowledged share, not only, as before proposed, in her action, but now also in her deliberations. Her wants, her claims, and her institutions will become known generally among her children. The laity will gather new attachment, a[illegible] as I quite believe, new respect for the clergy, when they are accepted as "true yoke-fellows," and the[illegible] longer any ground for the suspicion that [illegible] posed perhaps to say to them, "Stand back[illegible] holier than ye." And the clergy p[illegible]e may learn some useful lessons of metho[illegible]ystem, and sound discretion from the laity. N[illegible] do them any harm to see from a layman's st[illegible] the bearings of many a perplexing questio[illegible]xciting movement. I will venture to add here t[illegible] rural dean being an unpaid officer of the C[illegible] and being called to arduous duties, such a[illegible]rgely interfere with his work as a parish p[illegible] ought to be supplied with an efficient curate [illegible]st of our diocesan organisation. We pass to th[illegible]eaconry. And if it is not an impertinence [illegible]art of one who holds the office to say so, the a[illegible]on ought to contribute largely to the worki[illegible] the diocese. Setting aside his relations wit[illegible]rgy, which cannot, however, be too closely [illegible]—and I venture to suggest that his occasion[illegible]tendance by invitation at the ruridecanal [illegible]pters and ruridecanal meetings within his archdeaconry would materially assist in their cultivation—the duties of his office place him in especial contact with a large body of the laity which might be made, as I imagine, far more serviceable to the Church than now. Our churchwardens and sidesmen are of her accredited officers, and grave functions are entrusted to them in connection with her finance, her order, and her discipline. But who can help feeling that, however honourably and efficiently these duties are at times discharged, still they are often in the wrong hands, and the warden occasionally is not a help but a hindrance; not so much a guardian of its morals, as himself a scandal in the parish. Now the cause of this is evident. The office has fallen into comparative discredit, and this is a great and reproductive evil. It seems to me that the archdeacon may interpose with great advantage here, especially if the clergy help him. Let him not content himself with merely looking the new wardens in the face, just inducting them, and departing. Let his visitation be always solemnised by the accompaniment of Divine service. Let his charge rise at times above the dry details of ecclesiastical law to affectionate and saintly exhortation. Let him at each centre, after his visitation closes, assemble churchwardens and sidesmen, in social gatherings and friendly conference. Let questions connected with the welfare of our parishes be discussed together, and let the warden be dealt with as the person [illegible] charged therein. I believe that his office would be gradually and greatly elevated, and that instead of being, as now, too often at a discount, it would soon be sought and filled by the very men we want for it. As regards the archidiaconal conference with the laity which has in some instances been adopted of late, I am disposed to think that the same end would be accomplished through the presence of the archdeacon, as already suggested, at the several ruridecanal meetings in succession, by the invitation of the rural dean. This, in addition to his conferences with the wardens, would soon bring him into very full contact with the laity generally in his archdeaconry, and would, among other results, greatly assist him in many matters of inspection, of report, of reference, with which he is habitually entrusted. Should the scheme of a revived diaconate be carried out, it might be well, as it certainly would be canonical, that the archdeacon should examine and present the candidates at frequent local ordinations. I think, too, that a conference between the archdeacons and rural deans throughout the diocese might well be held yearly. A published report to the bishop from such a body, on the wants and work of the diocese in detail would surely command attention, and elicit support and sympathy. I take this opportunity of suggesting that, in connection with the report just mentioned, there should be issued yearly the special reports, no longer published separately, of the several diocesan institutions, recognised as such by the bishop. With regard to these institutions, I am strongly of opinion that all the officers of the diocese, its dignitaries, its chancellor, its rural deans, should be "ex-officio" on the board of each, which should also include in each instance a body of laymen elected at the Diocesan Conference, of which more hereafter. The board to be summoned yearly, while a select committee of management should hold quarterly meetings. I would further recommend the appointment in each archdeaconry of an organising clerical secretary, capable of representing all these institutions, who should move from deanery to deanery, and from parish to parish, both to solicit support for them in private, and also to plead their cause, when required, in the pulpit or at the public meeting. These appointments, even after their expenses were defrayed, would soon be very gainful. And I believe that we want also in every diocese, what some few possess, an organised body of diocesan inspectors of schools. I cannot defend these suggestions in detail. They aim generally at the consolidation and improved action of the diocese, the recognition of its officers as such, and the exhibition of it in its work and wants, not piecemeal, but as a whole also. For I fear that the idea of a diocese is very rarely apprehended among the clergy themselves, much less among the people. On the place to be assigned to the cathedral in the work of the diocese, I should have had something to say, but that we are presently to discuss the capabilities of our cathedrals, and it would ill become me to invade a province which has been so judiciously entrusted to another. Yet I may perhaps be excused in a single observation. However, a character of insulation and exclusiveness may sometimes have become attached to the cathedral and her clergy, this certainly finds no countenance in the usage or traditions of antiquity. The primitive idea of the cathedral was rather eminently diocesan. She was at once the mother and the model church of the diocese, and her dean and chapter were the recognised council of the bishop in his "care of all the churches." Now, I am sure that the more we return to this idea, and the closer the relations established between the cathedral and the diocese, the better it will be for both. To draw to a close. "Do nothing without the bishop" was a very ancient maxim—and in point of fact I suppose that very little *was* done without Timothy in Ephesus, and Titus in Crete. I am disposed, accordingly, to adopt the maxim almost unreservedly in the matter of diocesan organization. We want the bishop everywhere, either by his official sanction, or in his proper person; or, if it is impossible to respond in person to the demands made upon him, and no humbler delegate can supply his place, then surely by his suffragan. On the great question here opened I will but say a word in passing. The increase of the episcopate may have been sometimes unwisely agitated, and perhaps unduly pressed; and the practical difficulties connected with it are certainly somewhat formidable. I myself am not prepared to plead for the appointment of a suffragan of necessity in *every* diocese, for I know what wonders may be achieved by the single-handed labours of one faithful diocesan. Still it is plain that if the office of a bishop is to be anything more than an empty name, we have many dioceses which must either be sub-divided or suffragans must be appointed. And no mere question of accidents, such as that of maintenance, or of succession, or of admission to legislative honours, must be allowed to interfere with their appointment. To return—I am fain to repeat it—we want the bishop everywhere. We want himself and his office impressed on his diocese throughout. If, as we most surely believe, Episcopacy is an Apostolic ordinance, then beyond question the flocks of Christ should know their chief pastor. It is well accordingly when from time to time opportunity is taken to change the centres of confirmation, and to ordain, not in the cathedral only, but also in other populous localities, so that one of our most solemn rites may be generally understood and appreciated. It is desirable that the bishop should habitually preside at the board of each of our diocesan institutions; and I would suggest that he should issue a pastoral every year commending these institutions to general support in our churches. It is essential again that he should be well acquainted with his clergy, and for this purpose I apprehend that he can do nothing better than to visit in rotation the ruridecanal chapters. He would doubtless also, at least once a year, gather his archdeacons and rural deans around him, taking counsel with them on the matters submitted in their reports, and issuing thereon such instructions as might be required. In the years in which he does not visit his diocese he might, perhaps, with advantage summon a synod of the clergy. And then, lastly, as to the laity. One has already provided for a large infusion of the lay element into the action and counsels of the Church, but if it were to go no further than I have yet indicated, I feel that the principle would have been very imperfectly asserted. The layman must not only be in contact and co-operation with his parish priest, his rural dean, and his archdeacon. It is of his birthright to meet and to take counsel, and to co-operate with his bishop also. Such diocesan conferences as have been already instituted in some dioceses, notably in Lichfield and Ely, are become, in my humble judgment, not a help only and a great consolation, but a very necessity to the Church. There, with all the licensed clergy, are laymen sent up in fixed proportions from the lay benches of the ruridecanal meeting, which benches have been filled by free election with the delegates of each parish in the deanery. Some other laymen are added by special invitation from the bishop, such as members of Parliament, lay patrons of livings, and the chief magistrates of counties or boroughs, being churchmen and communicants. And under such an order of proceedings as has been already suggested for mixed ruridecanal conferences, there is free discussion among the several estates in the Church; resolutions being adopted, if so, in the name of all alike, as when "the apostles, elders, and brethren" debated and decreed jointly in the first council at Jerusalem. Now, if anything is yet to save our Church from her manifold perils and distresses, to confront the conspiracy from without, to heal her divisions within, to consolidate, to strengthen, to commend her to man on earth and to God in heaven, it will be some such provision as we suggest for that union which is strength, some such recognition of the "many members" in the "one body," and of "the gift of Christ" throughout, "the manifold grace of God." Give us this, and from her highest to her lowest places the Church will feel the change, reviving and rejoicing in him who is "head over all things" to her. The episcopate and all that is involved in it will become an intelligible idea to the popular mind, and will attract proportionate veneration. Church membership, too, will be no longer a name but a reality, involving substantial rights and privileges, with corresponding responsibilities attached to them. The layman will be no longer driven beyond our pale, if talents which may have been clearly given to him are to be put out to usury; and many a man who does not care to work on sufferance when once his birthright in the commonwealth of our Israel is no longer ignored but recognised, will rejoice thenceforth to be a fellow-worker with us. The various movements and institutions in the diocese which now too often scarce struggle on in stinted penury, being supported it may be by one churchman in ten thousand, will become the common care. Whatever distractions prevail among us, surely they must needs be mitigated, if not removed, when it has become the common interest to deal with them. And when her forces of all arms are now duly distributed, and yet arrayed under distinct commands for united action, the Church will no longer wage at best a guerilla warfare against sin, the world, and the devil. She will rather go forth in a new found might to do battle against whatever adversary, "Fair as the moon, clear as the sun, and terrible as an army with banners."

CLOSI[illegible] [C]ERTAIN GRAVEYARDS.

NOTICE.

U[illegible]on 207 of Act II. of 1865, I hereby certify, upon the e[illegible] Colonel Bell, R.E., Sanitary Commissioner, and Dr. [illegible], Health Officer of Bombay, and Surgeon-Major John [illegible]daine, that the Burial-grounds enumerated in the Schedule a[illegible]ded hereunto are in such a state as to be offensive or dan[illegible]ous to the health of persons living in the neighbourhood there[illegible]; and I hereby give notice that after the 31st December 1869 it will not be lawful to bury any Corpse within any of the said [B]urial-grounds enumerated in the Schedule. Whoever after the [illegible] December 1869 shall bury any Corpse within any of the said Burial-grounds contrary to the provisions of Section 207 of Act II. of 1865 will be liable to a Fine of One Thousand Rupees for each such offence:—

Schedule of Grave-yards.

Sect or Church.	Situation of Grave-yards.
Roman Catholic Nostra Senhora de Gloria	Church Street, Mazagon.
Roman Catholic Nostra Senhora de Rozario	Lawrence de Lima Street.
Roman Catholic Nostra Senhora de Esperança	Mangelwady.
Armenian	Do.
Protestant	Girgaum.
Roman Catholic	Do.
Roman Catholic N. S. de Saude	Sonapoor.
Presbyterian	Marine Lane.
Protestant	St. Thomas' Cathedral.
Roman Catholic St. Michael's Church	Mahim, Upper, old yard in front of Church.
Roman Catholic N. S. de Victoria Church	Do.
Roman Catholic N. S. de Salvacao Church	Mahim, Lower, old graveyard.
Roman Catholic St. Francis Assis Church	Do.
Protestant American	Grant Road.

By order, and with the sanction of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,
A. T. CRAWFORD,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Bombay 27th October, 1869.

જાહેર ખબર.

કેટલાંએક કબ્રસતાન બંધ કરવાના તે.

શને ૧૮૬૫ ના આક્ટ ૨ની કલમ ૨૦૭ બરહુકમ, કરનલ બેલ, આર. ઈ., શાનીટરી કમીશનર, તથા ડાક્ટર હીઉલેટ, મુંબઈના હેલથ આફીશર, તથા શરજન મેજર જાન લમશડેનની જુબાની ઉપરથી અમો એવો દાખલો કરી આપીએ છઈએ જે, નીચે લખેલી ટીપ મધે લખેલા દાટવાની જગા તેની પડોશમાં લોકો રેહેછે તેની તબીઅતને ઈજા, અથવા જીવને ધાશતી થાએ એવી હાલતમાં છે; અને અમે એ ઉપરથી એવી જાહેર ખબર આપીએ છીએ જે, તે ટીપ મધે લખેલી કોઈપણ મજકુર દાટવાની જગા મધે, તારીખ ૩૧ મી ડીશેંબર શને ૧૮૬૯ પછી, હરેક મુડદું દાટવું બેકાએદાશર થશે. તારીખ ૩૧ મી ડીશેંબર શને ૧૮૬૯ પછી જે કોઈ શને ૧૮૬૫ ના આક્ટ ૨ની કલમ ૨૦૭ની શરતથી વીરૂધ કોઈ પણ મજકુર દાટવાની જગામાં હરેક મુડદું દાટશે તેને એવા દરેક ગુના શારૂ એક હજાર રૂપીઆનો ડંડ થશે.

કબ્રસતાનની ટીપ.

તડ, અથવા ચરચ (એટલે દેવલ).	કબ્રસતાનું ઠેકાણું.
રોમન કાથોલીક નાશટરા શીનો-હોરા ડી ગલોરીઆ	ચરચ સ્ટ્રિટ, મજગામ.
રોમન કાથોલીક નાશટરા શીનો-હોરા ડી રોઝારીઓ	લારેનશ ડી લીમાં-સ્ટ્રિટ.
રોમન કાથોલીક નાશટરા શીનો-હોરા ડી એશપીરાનશા	માંગેલવાડી.
આરમીનીઅન	એજ.
પ્રાટેશટંટ	ગીરગાંમ.
રોમન કાથોલીક	એજ.
રોમન કાથોલીક એન. એશ. ડી શાડ	શોનાપુર.
પ્રેશબીટીરીઅન	મરીનલેન.
પ્રાટેશટંટ	શેંટ ટામશીશ કાથીડરલ.
રોમન કાથોલીક શેંટ માઈકેલશ ચરચ	માહીમ ઉપરનું દેવલની સામેનું જુનું કબ્રસતાન.
રોમન કાથોલીક એન. એશ. ડી વીક્ટોરીઆ ચરચ	એજ.
રોમન કાથોલીક એન. એશ. ડી શાલવાકાવ ચરચ	માહીમ નીચેનુ જુનુ કબ્રસતાન.
રોમન કાથોલીક શેંટ ફરાંનશીશ આશીશ ચરચ	એજ.
પ્રાટેશટંટ અમેરીકન	ગ્રાંટરોડ.

ધી રાઈટ આનરેબલ ધી ગવરનર ઈન કાઉનશીલના હુકમ તથા મંજુરીથી,
એ. ટી. કરાફરડ,
મુંબઈ શેહેરના મીઉનીશીપલ કમીશનર.
મુંબઈની તારીખ ૨૭ મી અક્ટોબર શને ૧૮૬૯.

(True Translation.)
NARAYAN DINANATH, Translator.
Bombay, 28th October 1869.

जाहिर खबर.

कित्येक कबरस्थाने बंद करावयाची तीं.

सन १८६५ चा आक्ट २ च्या कलम २०७ बरहुकूम, करनेल बेल, आर. ई., सानीटरी कमिशनर, व डाक्टर ह्युलेट, मुंबईचे हेल्थ अफिसर, व सर्जन-मेजर ज्यान लमसडेन यांच्या जबानीवरून, आह्मी असा दाखला देतों कीं, या खालच्या टिपींत लिहीलेल्या गाडण्याच्या जागा, त्यांच्या शेजारी राहणाऱ्या लोकांच्या प्रकृतीस इजा होईल, अथवा त्यांच्या जिवास धास्ती होईल अशा स्थितींत आहेत; आणि आह्मी जाहिर खबर अशी देतो कीं, त्या टिपेंत लिहीलेल्या कोणच्याही सदरहु गाडण्याच्या जागेंत, तारीख ३१वी डीसेंबर सन १८६९ नंतर, हरयेक मुरदा गाडणे बेकायदेशीर होईल. तारीख ३१ डिसेंबर सन १८६९ नंतर, हरयेक सदरहु गाडण्याच्या जागेंत सन १८६५ चा आक्ट २ च्या कलम २०७ च्या अनुवयाविरुद्ध, जो कोणी हरयेक मुरदा गाडील त्यास अशा दरयेक गुन्ह्या बद्दल एक हजार रुपयांचा दंड होईल.

कबरस्थानाची टीप.

तट अथवा चर्च (ह्मणजे) देऊळ.	कबरस्थानाचे ठिकाण.
रोमन क्याथलिक नास्ट्रा सिन्होरा डी ग्लोरीया	चर्च स्ट्रीट, माजगाव.
रोमन क्याथलिक नास्ट्रा सिन्होरा डी रोझारीयो	लोरेन्स डी लीमा स्त्रीट.
रोमन क्याथलिक नास्ट्रा सिन्होरा डी एसपीरांनझा	मांगेलवाडी.
आरमीनीयन	किता.
प्राटेस्टंट	गिरगाव.
रोमन क्याथलिक	किता.
रोमन क्याथलिक एन. एस. डी साड.	सोनापूर.
प्रेसबीटीरीयन	मरीन लेन
प्राटेस्टंट	सेन्ट टामसिस क्याथेड्रिल
रोमन क्याथलिक सेन्ट मायकेलस चर्च.	वरले माहीम, देवळा समोरील जुने कबरस्थान.
रोमन क्याथलिक एन. एस. डी विक्टोरीया चर्च	किता.
रोमन क्याथलीक एन. एस. डी साल्व्हाकाव चर्च	खाले माहीम जुने कबरस्थान.
रोमन क्याथलिक सेन्ट फ्रानसिस आसिस चर्च	किता.
प्राटेष्टंट आमेरिकन	ग्रांटरोड.

धी आनराबल धी गव्हरनर इन कौनसलच्या हुकुमाने व मंजुरीने,
ए. टी. क्राफर्ड,
मुंबई शहराचे म्युनसिपाल कमिशनर.
मुंबई तारिख २७ आकटोबर सन १८६९.

(True Translation.)
NARAYAN DINANATH, Translator
Bombay, 28th October 1869.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited).

Established in Calcutta 1863, and Incorporated under the English Companies' Act of 1862, 23rd March 1866.

Current Deposit Accounts.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Customers' Daily Balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

Fixed Deposits.

The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—
On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent.
" 6 " " 5 "
" 12 " " 6 "

Exchange.
On London at 6 months' sight ... 1/11⅛
" " 3 " ... 1/11 7/16
" " on demand ... 1/11¼
" Scotland and Ireland ... 1/11 3/16
Circular Notes ... 1/11¼

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.
Bombay, 19th October, 1869.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA and CHINA.

—Our present rates of Exchange are as follows:—
On London at 6 months' sight on (City Bank) 1/11 5/8 d. per Re.
Do. 3 do. do. 1/11 7/16d. do.
Do. 1 do. do. 1/11 5/16d. do.
Do. Demand (on Head Office) ... 1/11¼d. do.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Akyab, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai and Hankow.

Interest

On Current Deposit Accounts will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of two per cent. on the daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, and on Fixed Deposits as follows:—
Repayable in one sum at 6 months notice ... 4 per cent.
Do. do. 9 do. ... 5 "
Do. do. 12 do. ... 6 "

All letters should be addressed and hoondies made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China.
Bombay, 18th September, 1869.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

The current rates of Exchange are:— Per Rupee.
On London at 6 months' sight ... 1s. 11 5/8d. do.
" 3 do. ... 1s. 11 7/16d. do.
" 1 do. ... 1s. 11 5/16d. do.
" demand ... 1s. 11 1/4d. do.
On Scotland do. } 1s. 11 1/4d. do.
On Ireland do. }
On Paris do. ... 1s. 11 1/8d. do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe. 1s. 11 1/8d. do.

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization, to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office, or by letter to the Agent.

Kurrachee Sub-agency.

The Agent buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on the Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.
Bombay, 23rd September 1869.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK of INDIA, LONDON, and CHINA.

Exchange.

The Bank grants Drafts
On London at 6 months' sight above £50 at 1s. 11 5/8d. per Re.
4 " " at 1s. 11 1/2d. "
3 " " at 1s. 11 7/16d. "
2 " " at 1s. 11 3/8d. "
1 " " at 1s. 11 5/16d. "
On demand ... at 1s. 11 1/4d. "
On Scotland and Ireland ...
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland at 1 day's sight } at 1s. 11 3/16d. "

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Coconada, Ceylon, Hongkong, Foochowfoo, Shanghai, Hankow, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

Interest.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand interest will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the daily balance not exceeding one Lac Rupees.

On Fixed Deposits.
12 months ... 6 per cent.
6 do. ... 5 "
3 do. ... 3 "

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondies made payable to Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.
Bombay, 6th September 1869.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1864.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by Amended Act of 1867.
Subscribed and Paid-up Capital ... £3,200,000
Reserve Fund ... 800,000

Head Office—PARIS.

Agencies.

Bourbon (Reunion), London, Alexandria, Calcutta, Hongkong, Saigon, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

London Bankers.

The Union Bank of London; Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Sons.
Agents in Scotland.—National Bank of Scotland.
Agents in Ireland.—{ The Munster Bank, Limited. The Belfast Banking Company.

Terms of Business.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits on the minimum monthly balances.

Investments and sales of all descriptions of British and Foreign Securities, &c., effected.

The Bank takes charge of Securities for customers, and receives Dividends on Indian and Foreign Funds, Railway and other Shares.

Every other description of Banking business transacted.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.
9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th August 1869.

AGRA BANK (Limited).—

Capital—£1,000,000 (One Million Sterling).
In 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

Head Office—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London, E.C.

Edinburgh Branch—17 St. Andrew Square.

Branches in India.
Calcutta | Agra. | Kurrachee.
Madras. | Bombay. | Lahore.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/11 11/16 per Rupee.
4 do. 1/11 9/16 "
3 do. 1/11 1/2 "
2 do. 1/11 7/16 "
1 do. 1/11 3/8 "
On demand 1/11 5/16 "
On Scotland 1/11 5/16 "

No drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Interest.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months' Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.
Do. 6 do. 4
Do. 12 do. 5
Do. 24 do. 6

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank (Limited), or order.

Hours of business, 10 to 3; Saturday, 10 to 1.
EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.
Bombay, 16th October, 1869.

INSURANCES.

GUARDIAN FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

—The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies against Fire on the usual terms.
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

Established 1710.

The undersigned grant Insurance against loss by Fire on Buildings and their Contents in Bombay and in the Mofussil at current rates; also on Ships in Harbour.

The rate on pucka-built Bungalows in the Suburbs of Bombay, and in the Mofussil, has lately been reduced to three-eighths per cent. per annum.
PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

FURTHER REDUCTION in the RATES of FIRE INSURANCE.

—The English Assurance Company, (being free from combination), issue Fire Policies at rates 20 per cent. below *all* and 25 to 50 per cent. below most, other Offices in Bombay.

LIFE RATES, which are also very moderate, apply to Europeans and Natives alike.
HILL, POLLOCK & Co., Agents.
6 Sassoon's Buildings, Elphinstone Circle.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—

Capital £2,000,000 sterling; Funds in hand exceed £1,300,000.
Fire premiums for 1859 ... £228,314
Do. 1861 ... 292,402
Do. 1863 ... 341,968
Do. 1865 ... 414,733
Do. 1867 ... 460,553
Showing an increase over 1859 of ... £232,239

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture both in Bombay and in the Mofussil insured on very favourable terms.

Life Branch.
Life premiums for 1860 ... £73,150
Do. 1862 ... 105,703
Do. 1864 ... 152,159

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.
CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co., Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 1st January 1869.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION, for FIRE, LIFE, and MARINE ASSURANCES.

Incorporated by Royal Charter A. D. 1722.

Head Office—No. 7, Royal Exchange, London, E.
J. Alexander Hankey, Esq., Governor.
Bonamy Dobree, Esq., Sub-Governor.
Patrick F. Robertson, Esq., Deputy Governor.
John Lawrence, Esq., Secretary.
John Anthony Rucker, Esq., Underwriter.
Arthur H. Bailey, Esq., Actuary.
Thos. B. Bateman, Esq., Manager of the Fire Department.

Life Department.

This Corporation has granted Assurance on Lives for a period exceeding One Hundred and Forty Years, having issued its first Policy on the 7th June, 1721.

The Agents are empowered to accept proposals and to issue Policies.

East Indian Rates for Civilians.
Annual Premiums to Assure Rs. 1,000.

Age next birthday.	For the whole term of Life. With profits.	Without profits.	Age next birth day.	For the terms of one year and seven respectively. One year.	Seven years.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
20	38 11 4	33 13 4	35	29 6 0	30 0 0
30	40 0 0	36 0 0	40	30 0 0	31 13 4
40	48 14 0	44 0 0	45	34 12 0	38 3 4
50	64 2 0	57 11 4	50	39 10 8	43 13 0
60	92 0 0	82 12 8			

Risks on Parsee and Eurasian Lives accepted at European rates.

Fire Department.

Fire Insurances are effected at Moderate Rates upon every description of property.

Marine Department.

Marine Insurances are effected at the current premiums.

The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the Corporation of the London Assurance as above, payable either here or in London.

For further information and prospectuses apply to
EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents London Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 7th December 1864.

INSURANCES.

CHURCH of ENGLAND ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.

—Established 1840.

Empowered by special Act of Parliament, 4 and 5 Vic., cap. XCII.
Capital One Million Sterling.

Life Assurances of every description granted.
Retiring Provision combined with Life Assurance.
Free Policies issued which can never altogether lapse through non-payment of Premium.
No extra charge for sea passage.
Reduction to European rates without medical examination.
Premium may be paid annually, half yearly, quarterly, or monthly as desired.
Parsee and Armenian lives insured.
For detailed Prospectus, &c., apply to
Bombay, 18th May, 1869. REMINGTON & Co., Agents.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established in London and Calcutta 1834.

Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament, 6, William IV., Cap. 64.
Subscribed Capital ... £ 500,000.
Paid-up Capital ... £ 50,000.
Invested Capital and accumulated assets...Rs. 84,37,750,
Of which Twenty-five Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

London Office—No. 1, King William Street.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Directors.
A. Hay, Esq. | E. Tyrrell Leith, Esq.
E. Morriss, Esq. | and
H. G. Dunlop, Esq. | H. E. Bright, Esq.

Agents.—Messrs. Forbes & Co.
Medical Referee.—Dr. F. S. Stedman.
Solicitors—Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley.

After the operation of upwards of 30 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.

Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the Security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1868, was 9,542 assuring ... £8,650,615- 8-11
And the amount of claims paid during the same period was ... £1,693,344-18- 6
The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1868 were ... £843,755-15- 4

A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 12th May 1868.

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate ... Rs. 480 0 0
And after 6 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit ... " 240 0 0
Net Annual Premium...Rs. 240 0 0
Or at the reduced English rate...Rs. 246 0 0
Less 50 per cent. as above... " 123 0 0
Net Annual Premium...Rs. 123 0 0

No Society, Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal, and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than these to its Assured.

The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical referees are remunerated by the Society by a honorarium of Rs. 16.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED AFFORDED BY THE SOCIETY.

1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.

2nd.—No Liability of Partnership.

3rd.—Lives below the Ordinary Standard of Health, or afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other Ailment not immediately dangerous, may be assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.

4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participation Scales, entitling to Profits; and on non-Participating Scales, i. e., without Profits, at reduced Rates, for short periods or for the whole Term of Life.

5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society, without charge to the Assured.

6th.—All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiner, are paid by the Society, except in cases of Assurances for a short term under Rs. 5,000 when the Medical Fees shall be paid by the Assured.

7th.—All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, under discount.

8th.—One Calendar Month, as days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claims Paid should Death occur within that period upon tender of the Premium within the days of Grace, or deduction of such Premium, with Interest, from the sum Assured, claimed upon Death.

9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of good health, and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.

10th.—Policies, upon which the Age has been admitted, indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.

11th.—Policies on Lives in India for the whole Term of Life, which have been in force for the full period of three years, are purchased by the Society, or Loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.

Written notices of Assignment of Policies received and registered by the Agents, such written notices to be served in Duplicate, so that one copy may be transmitted for registration at the Chief Office in London.
FORBES & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, several Rooms and Godowns in Grant Buildings. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, Parsee Bazaar Street.

TO LET, with immediate possession, the TOP FLOOR of a House No. 3, in Meadow Street, over Mrs. Hern's Millinery Establishment, suitable for Residence or Offices, with the use of a Cook-room on the ground floor. For Rent and other particulars apply to M. B. COHEN & Co.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a Jollyboat lately painted, and in thorough repair, with complete fittings. For particulars apply at the "Bombay Gazette" office.

TO PRINTERS and Others.—For SALE, a large quantity of French DOUBLE FOOLSCAP PRINTING PAPER, at Rs. 3-4 per Ream.—Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette," Meadow Street, Fort.

PAPER FOR SALE.

Printing:—Royal 18 to 28 lb., Super-royal 28 lb., Double Royal 36 and 40 lb.

Hand-made:—Foolscap, Post, Large Post, Demy, Medium, Royal, Super-royal, Imperial, Bank Medium 13 lb. uncut and also cut into letter paper.

Machine-made:—Foolscap 9 to 18 lb., superfine cream laid 12 to 18 lb.—Crown 8 lb., Large Post 13 and 15 lb., Medium 18 lb.—Azure laid Foolscap, Demy, Medium, Royal, and Super-royal, "extra strong" for Deeds, &c.

Blotting:—Superior lilac 3½ lb.

Cartridge:—Cream shade rolled 25¾ by 27¼ in.

Packing:—Casing 22 by 36 in. 50 lb. for Spinning Mills &c.

Apply to our Godown-keeper. PEEL, CASSELS & Co.
Forbes Street, 6th October, 1869.

PREPARED BOARDS for Flooring, Ceiling, Partitions, &c.

Tongued and Grooved.

Whitewood ½ by 6½ in., ½ by 7½ in., and ¾ by 6 in., also Redwood ¾ by 6 in., and 1¼ by 6½ in.

Tongued, Grooved and Beaded.

Whitewood and Redwood ½ by 6½ in.

For sale in lots of not less than 3,000 Lineal feet deliverable on Carnac Bunder.

Apply to our Godown-keeper. PEEL, CASSELS, & Co.
Forbes Street.

FOR SALE, on Commission, at the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade:

Just Landed.

A fresh batch of new Malvern dog-carts, painted differently with patent leather dashes, wings to sides, collins patent axles and lancewood shafts.

Also,

A second-hand single horse four-seated phaeton.

The property of a Gentleman.

A full size nearly new English-built brougham with circular glasses on front, suitable for a single as well as pair of horses by Shepherd, Birmingham.

A nearly new dog-cart with lamps by McNaught & Smith.

Just Landed.

A very handsome English-built Mail phaeton with lamps, pole and shaft, by R. Ness, Longacre.

The properties of Gentleman.

A second-hand single-seat brougham.

Also,

2 new and light palanquin office shigram with a year's guarantee.

The Property of a Gentleman.

A first-rate Madras-built Mail phaeton with lamps, pole and shaft, by Simpson and Co., in excellent order.

The properties of Gentlemen.

A Mail phaeton with lamps, pole, and shaft, price Rs. 500.

The property of a Gentleman proceeded Up-country.

A first-rate English-built Malvern dog-cart, with fast-trotting English horse (known by the name of Exulsion, formerly belonging to Captain Ducat) and a set of nearly new brass mounted harness.

The above to be seen at the rooms of the undersigned.

Just Landed.

An English-built park phaeton with moveable driving box.

The property of a Gentleman.

2 first-rate miniature brougham by Palliser and Starton.

Just Landed.

A first-rate new Mail phaeton painted and lined green, head with roll back, with lamps, pole, and chain by Hooper and Co., London.

The property of a Gentleman.

A first-rate English-built boat-shaped four seated small open-carriage with moveable glass-shutters.

The property of a Gentleman.

A first-rate English-built boat-shaped open carriage on C. springs by Windover.

Also,

A second-hand English-built door shigram by Thorn.

Just landed ex Star of the South.

1 first-rate new English-built Malvern dog-cart lining with woollen cloth painted dark blue, Collins patent axles, leather dash and side wings.

Also,

A fresh batch of double and single English-made Child's Perambulators.

Just Unpacked.

A fresh batch of highly furnished buggy, dog-cart and carriage harnesses with double buckles plated on white metal and with double stitches and expressly made to order by a well known maker in London. Price Rs. 80 to 100 & 225.

Also,

The property of a Gentleman.

1 nearly new English-built four-seated open-carriage, with lamps and pole, by Jones.

Also,

Properties of a Gentleman.

A first-class second-hand English-built high-wheeled dog-cart, by Bennian and Healey.

Just landed.

Several pairs of spare circular Glasses for miniature brougham of different sizes.

Few Iron Lifters for greasing Carriages.

The Properties of Gentlemen.

One second-hand cab buggy, on C springs by James Henderson, Glasgow.

Just Landed.

1 first-class high-wheeled Malvern dog-cart, with Collenge patent axles, lacewood shafts, painted dark blue, and lining to match, by Windover.

Several other new and second hand. Different kinds of carriages to be seen in the other Godown, about 30 yards from the Rooms of the undersigned, on application.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Auctioneer and Commission Agent.
Commission Rooms, Esplanade, Bombay,
3rd November, 1869.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and COMPANY,

No. 25, Apollo Street.

On Monday, the 8th day of November 1869, Messrs. Mehrjee, Johnston and Co. will submit to sale by Public Auction, at their sale-room, on account of whom it may concern the following goods.

S / FS / B 2939-3002-3 7— 3 bales grey madapollams 24 by 32. 3lbs.
2940— 1 " " " 2¼lbs.
3026— 1 " " " 3¼lbs.
3041/42 } 3053-3054 } 4 bales T. cloth 5lbs.
3161/64 } 3168-3170/71 } 7 " " 6lbs.
3173-3175 } 3177-3184/88 } 8 bales grey shirtings 38½ by 39 9lbs.
2857-2859 } 2861/62-2864/66 } 2870-2875-2877 } 2880/82-2890/92 } 16 bales Do. 8lbs.
2900— 1 bale Do. 7lbs.
F / K 2571— 1 bale grey T. cloth 24 by 29 6lbs.

Also at the same time and place the following, viz., grey jaconets, white doria lappet, Turkey red doria, dyed mulls—washed and grey dhotties, coloured sarees of 8 and 9 yards, red broad cloth, &c. &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 5th November, 1869.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT and COM[illegible]

WEEKLY SALE.

To-morrow, Saturday, the 6th instant, Messrs. [illegible] will sell by public auction at their rooms, a larg[illegible] grey and coloured piece goods, such as grey shirting[illegible] madapollums, jacconets, &c.

Few articles of handsome household furniture[illegible]

One cask of lump alum.

At 1 p.m.

One strong Calcutta built buggy.

One grey Arab buggy horse.

AUCTION SALE of handsome household furniture, plated glass and porcelain ware, a first-class mahogany grand square piano by Broadwood and Sons, carriages, horse, superior wine, &c., at Chinchpoogly.

This day, Friday, the 5th instant, Messrs. Bennett and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at his residence, at the above-mentioned place, the handsome household furniture, plated glass and porcelain ware, piano, carriages, horse, &c., the property of W. L. Galpine, Esq., the same comprises a set of rich cut hollow stem glassware, handsome dinner and dessert services, best platedware, such as a set of dish covers containing 4 hot-water curry dishes, cruet, pickle and egg frames, round salvers, tea set, a set of spoons and forks for 12 persons, table and chamber candlesticks, best cutlery, &c., handsomely carved blackwood furniture, such as a set of dining table in 4 pieces, sideboard, dining-room chairs, circular, pier, sofa and side tables, easy and drawing-room chairs, conversation and reclining couches, handsome Brussel's carpet, a plated 3 light hanging argand lamp, a first-class mahogany grand square piano by Broadwood and Sons, English iron bedstead, camp cots, dressing and washing tables, toilet glasses, a China camphorwood chest of drawer, clothes presses, toilet horses, cooking utensils, dispense articles, plants, few lots of books, wine, &c., &c.

At 1 p.m.

One handsome English-built light miniature brougham.

One palanquin-shape office shigram with a powerful grey fleabitten horse and harness, &c.

One English-built dog-cart with horse and harness.

No catalogues, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of LANDED PROPERTIES.

This day Friday, the 5th November, at 4 p.m., Messrs. Bennett and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, by order of the owner, the following landed properties, viz.:—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Camateepoora 14th street, containing by admeasurement 46 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on the east by the vacant ground, on the west by Cursetjee Sooklajee's street, on the north by the Camateepoora 14th street, and on the south by the sweeper's passage, and registered in the books of the Collector under No. 34 C.

Also, on the same day at 5 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house, standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at Camateepoora 14th street, containing by admeasurement 42 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by the vacant ground, on or towards the west by a passage, on or towards the north by the Camateepoora street, and on or towards the south by the sweeper's passage, and registered in the books of the Collector under No. 34 A.

AUCTION SALE OF CLAIMS.

To-morrow Saturday, the 6th instant, at 3 p.m. precisely, Messrs. Bennett & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, No. 4, Forbes Street, Fort the following:—

Claims on sundry parties for debt due to Premchund Roychund, assigned by him to Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart, and Co., amounting in all Rs. 9,38,570.

The list in detail can be seen on application to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of the ship Persia, under a distress warrant issued by the Senior Magistrate of Police for the Town and Island of Bombay.

On Monday, the 8th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. Bennett and Co. are instructed by virtue of a distress warrant issued by the Senior Magistrate of Police for the Town and Island of Bombay, to sell by public auction, at their rooms, the ship Persia, as she now lies in the Bombay Harbour together with all her gear, such as anchors, cables, sails, masts, rudders, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE of VALUABLE and ELIGIBLE BUNGALOW at KHANDALLA.

On Monday, the 8th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. Bennett & Co are instructed to submit to public auction at their rooms, No. 5 Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, the following property at Khandalla, near the Reversing Station.

That desirable and commodious bungalow built by G. L. Clowser, Esq., situated on the best part of the hill, and commanding an excellent view, with extensive compound and garden, together with out-houses, servants' quarters, cook-rooms, stablings, &c.

The said piece or parcel of land or ground contain by admeasurement twenty acres or thereabouts. For full particulars apply to the undersigned.

FOR SALE on COMMISSION.

Cane and Company's Patent Freezing Machine, just received from Paris, makes four pounds block of ice.
Bombay, 5th November, 1869. BENNETT & Co.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY

3, Marine Street, Bombay.

SALE of GREY PIECE GOODS.

To-morrow, Saturday, the 6th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by public auction, at their rooms, on account of Doongersey Gopejee—

G / RE / Y 7157 to 7162—6 bales, 600 pieces, 32 in. 24 yds. madapollams, 3 lbs.
do. 3906 to 3910-5 do. 250 do. 39 in. 39 yds. shirtings, 6 lbs.
do. 3881 to 3905 } 4011 to 4020 } 35 bales, 7,000 pieces, 39 in. 20 yards jacconets, 2 lb. 6-8 oz.
do. 4021 to 4030 10 bales, 2,000 pieces, 44 in. 20 yards ditto 2 lb 12-14 oz.
do. 4031 to 4070 40 bales, 4,000 pieces, 32 in. 24 yards T cloth, 18 by 18, 7 lbs.
do. 4071 to 4095 25 bales, 1,250 pieces, 39 in. 39 yards shirting, 8½ lbs.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On Monday, the 8th instant, Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms:—
12 bales grey shirtings.
7 bales grey madapollams.
6 bales grey T. cloth.
5 bales grey jacconets.
5 cases T. Red cambrics.
2 cases fancy doeskin.
1 case assorted silk handkerchiefs.
2 cases 300 lbs. each superior T. red, twist No. 60.
99 Carboys (packed in baskets) sulphuric acid each about 200 lbs.

The remainder of an invoice of fresh stores by the celebrated and well known maker Butger and Co consisting of orange marmalade in tins, assorted comfits, calf foot noyaul and punch jellies in imperial quarts and pints, lime juice, &c.

An invoice of fancy goods, platedware, &c. consisting of iron folding chairs or bedsteads wrought iron fire and thief proof treasure safes, 30 and 36 in cut tacks, copper powder flasks, cruet and liquor frames, double and single barrel guns, steel pens in one gross boxes by Gillot, Dr. V. Band's large medium and small bottles Bandenie, the celebrated antidote for yellow fever, Asiatic cholera, dysentery, &c. and Diastutized Iodine.

FRAMJEE HALL.

MAHALUXMEE. BREACH CANDY.

AUCTION SALE.

On Thursday, the 11th day of November 1869, at the hour of in the afternoon, Messrs. Crawford & Co. will submit to public auction on the premises, all that magnificent property situated at Mahaluxmee, known as FRAMJEE HALL, together with the extensive grounds appertaining thereto, and described in the Deeds as follows:—

All that piece of land called Conyachavur Dongery Parachy and Boricham Vareannick, situate at Mahaluxmee, without the Fort walls of Bombay, together with the messuage, bungalow, stable and premises erected and standing partly thereon, and on the leasehold land next described, which said piece of land contains by admeasurement 14,992 square yards or thereabouts, and is bounded as follows:—that is to say, on the east by hilly ground now or formerly belonging partly to Cowasjee Hormusjee and partly to Nowrojee Meerjee, on the west by public road leading from the Breach, on the north by land of the said Nowrojee Meerjee, and on the south by the garden now or lately belonging to Madhoba Hurrychundjee, the land is entered in the Collector's Books under No. 334, and the buildings are assessed under No. 53, Breach Candy Road, and also all that piece of hilly ground being the upper part of the eastern side of the hill called by the name of Mahaluxmee Dongry, held on a renewable lease for ninety-nine years, at a monthly rent of Rs. 100, at Mahaluxmee aforesaid, containing 5816 square yards, more or less, and bounded as follows:—on the east by the property now or lately of Goolbai, widow of Jehangeer Byramjee, on the west by the properties now or lately of the said Cowasjee Hormusjee, Rustom Framna, and of the said Nowrojee Nanabhoy Framjee, on the north by the property now or lately of the said Nowrojee Nanabhoy Framjee, and on the south by the property now or lately of Mahadoba Hurrychundjee and Maneckjee Dadabhoy Sawyer.

The situation of this property is one of the finest that could be desired, being upon an eminence open to the sea, and to the invigorating westerly breezes—FRAMJEE HALL is too well known to require much description, but an inspection of its capacious halls and dormitories will amply reward a visit. The style of its architecture and the appliances for the comfort of occupants and the adornment of the premises generally are the best that the experience of modern talent could devise. It commands a delightful view; on the west across the sea to the horizon, and on the east, north and south over a variety of charming scenery here and there ending only with the distant mountain ranges.

The house would suit admirably for a club or place of public reception, the latter much needed on emergencies both by Government and the public, in the one case for the occupancy of the Rulers of the Country on visits of ceremony to Government, and in the other case for meetings such as those of the Philharmonic Associations, for Conversaziones, Evening Assembles. As a private residence scarce another in Bombay can be compared with it.

N. B.—For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Remington, Hore, and Langley, Solicitors, Apollo Street, or to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

Messrs Crawford & Co. beg to announce that they have received instructions to offer to public competition, at their rooms, on Saturday, the 20th of November next (unless previously disposed of by private treaty), the undermentioned House and Landed Property:—

Messrs Crawford & Co. invite the attention of investors to this very valuable property.

Persons desirous of building residences will find here an eligible opportunity as the land at Chinchpoogly (admeasuring 47,799 square yards) contains some of the finest sites in the Island.

The ground occupies an elevated and healthy position, open to every invigorating breeze that is wafted from the ocean on the west, and commanding extensive views of the harbour on one side and the distant hills of Worlee and Mahaluxmee on the other.

Land situate at Mahim in the Island of Bombay, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 542, containing by admeasurement 5,433 square yards or thereabouts, bounded towards the east by a public road, towards the west by the east of Joseph De Cruz, towards the north by the property of one Sudannund Gunputjee, and towards the south by the property of one Succaram Wittoba.

Inam land situate at Parell, containing by admeasurement 34,590 square yards or thereabouts, bounded towards the east partly by the property of Ardaseer Hormusjee, Esq., and in other part by the property of Bomanjee Jejeebhoy, Esq. towards the west by the Parell Road, towards the north by the property of Jehangeer Nusserwanjee Wadia, Esq., and towards the south by a road leading to Lowjee Castle.

Inam land situate at Chinchpoogly, containing by admeasurement 47,799 square yards or thereabouts, bounded towards the east by the property of Cursetjee Rustomjee Wadia, Esq., towards the west by property formerly of Dadabhoy Pestonjee Wadia, Esq., towards the north partly by the property of one Raghoba Crustnajee, and in other part by the property of Ruttonjee Ardaseer Wadia alias Ruttonjee Rustomjee Wadia, Esq, and towards the south by the property of Bomanjee Hormusjee Wadia, Esq, together with the 3 messuages thereon, known as "Barr's," "Cresswell's," and "Hope's" bungalows.

Land situate at Byramjee Homejee Lane or Street, on the west side thereof, within the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 99 square yards or thereabouts, bounded towards the east by the said Byramjee Homejee Lane, towards the west by the property of Motteebai, widow of the late Jehanghir Nusserwanjee Wadia, Esq, towards the north by the property of one Sudasew Wishwanath, and towards the south by the property of the late Cursetjee Rustomjee Wadia, Esq. together with the messuage thereon, assessed under No. 10.

The lands above described will be divided into building plots and offered for sale in lots, particulars whereof, and conditions of sale, may be obtained at the Offices of Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile, Solicitors, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, and the offices of the Auctioneers, Marine Street, Fort.

Bombay, 5th November 1869. CRAWFORD & Co.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—Health at al times.—The journey from infancy to age is beset with dangers from accidents or diseases nearly all of which may be remedied by the use of the excellent medicaments discovered and manufactured by Professor Holloway. The Pills cast out the countless infirmities which are constantly gaining admission into the stomach and circulation: the Ointment cools and soothes inflammatory tendencies, disperses diseases of the skin, and heals ulcerations irrespective alike of their depth or duration. Both Pills and Ointment are carefully prepared vegetable extracts, uncontaminated by any mineral matters, whereby the thousand evils which were engrafted on the constitution by mercury and antimony are altogether avoided, and secondary attacks are unknown after Holloway's treatment.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor by HENRY SLYTH, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS—London, Mr. GEORGE STREET, 30 Cornhill, E.C.—Paris, Messrs. H. and W. GALIGNANI and Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—Calcutta, Messrs. THACKER, SPINK, and Co.—Madras, Messrs. PHAROAH and Co.